

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 563.—VOL. XX.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1852.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE APPROACHING GENERAL ELECTION.

MR. DISRAELI'S MANIFESTO.

THREE months ago, it was foreknown that a dissolution of Parliament would take place during the present summer. The Protectionists had, somehow or other, slipped into power; not because they were wanted or inevitable, but because it pleased the defeated Lord John Russell to recommend to the Queen a Ministry that he thought could not stand, rather than one that had a reasonable prospect of vitality. But the opponents of Free Trade having, under this memorable patronage, and by a remarkable combination of events, achieved a position to which they were not constitutionally entitled, unless they appealed, from a Parliament opposed to them, to the constituencies that might perchance prove favourable, it was generally expected that the appeal would not be delayed, and that the question, placed before the country for its final decision, would be the honest one of "Corn Laws or no Corn Laws?" "Protection or Free Trade?" But gradually this belief has worn itself out. There is to be a dissolution of Parliament, though there is in reality no great question left for the constituencies to decide. The Ministers of Protection have ceased to be Protectionists. The hot friends of a bread tax have become the cold friends of Free Trade. Lord Derby has "eaten his words," with much butter and honey and other

disguise; and Mr. Disraeli has performed the same operation with the daring and nonchalance that suit his genius. In fact, the "game" of Protection is "up." Mr. Disraeli has informed the electors of Buckinghamshire, and through them the whole world, that it is "too late" to attempt the restoration of the Corn Laws; that "the spirit of the age tends to free intercourse," and that "no statesman can disregard with impunity the genius of the age in which he ves." These, it will be confessed, are brave words—not the less brave because they are a severe condemnation of the honesty or the wisdom of the course pursued for the last six years by the eminent person who uses them, and by the colleagues with whom he is associated. But this being the case, and these being the sentiments of the Ministry, the country will naturally feel desirous to know upon what other questions its verdict is to be sought at the long-promised dissolution. The mere question of confidence or no confidence in the particular men who happen to be in office is not sufficient. Indeed, that particular point, were there no other, is decided against the Ministry by the Ministry itself, which stands convicted, on its own confession, of a fruitless and unwise opposition to the spirit of their age and country.

There is no disposition, as far as we can discover, in any section of politicians, or among any class of the community, to bear with undue, or indeed any, harshness or severity upon the chiefs of the

Protectionist Ministry for changing their opinions. No one hunts them to death, as they would have hunted Sir Robert Peel. No one accuses them of treachery. Even the few farmers who are sincerely of opinion that it is a good thing to tax the people's bread, and that the panacea for all sublunary evils is corn at eighty or a hundred shillings a quarter, look with bewilderment rather than with anger upon the speeches and manifestos of their friends in office. If any cry reaches the public ear from that quarter, it is a cry of parental alarm, like that raised by a hen who has sat upon a duck's egg, when the alien offspring takes to the pond instead of the dunghill. All other men and parties are glad that a truth long evident and palpable to the clear intellect of the country has dawned upon the minds of its opponents; and are willing to acquit Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli of all other offence but ignorance. Such an offence is for the most part atoned for as soon as it is frankly avowed; and the Ministers have had, and will have, all the advantage due to their contrition, even although it be tardily expressed.

Mr. Disraeli, the tongue and brain, if not the head, of the Ministry, is evidently aware that Lord Derby cannot appeal to the country on merely personal grounds. Having given up the Corn Laws, and with them their sole tangible and honest claim to the position which they occupy, the Ministers have been compelled to raise one or more issues, which the constituencies may try. In



THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

THE EMPEROR'S VASE.

THE QUEEN'S CUP.

THE ASCOT RACE PRIZE PLATE 1852.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

his address to the electors of Buckinghamshire, Mr. Disraeli has for the first time informed the nation what those issues are to be. Their number is seven—the mystical number of old times—and a number still sacred among the rabbis and teachers of that Hebrew race of which Mr. Disraeli is so distinguished a scion. To quote the words of the Minister himself, they are—

1. Whether the country will maintain a Ministry formed on the principle of Conservative progress.
2. Whether it will terminate for ever, by just and conciliatory measures, the misconceptions which have too long prevailed between producer and consumer, and extinguish the fatal jealousy that rankles between town and country.
3. Whether our colonial empire shall be maintained and confirmed.
4. Whether the material development of Ireland shall at length be secured.
5. Whether such alterations as time and circumstances may appear to justify and require in the construction of the House of Commons shall be made in that spirit of revolution which has arrested the civilisation of Europe, or in the spirit of our popular though not democratic institutions.
6. Whether the Church of England shall still remain a national Church.
7. Whether the Crown of England shall still be a Protestant Crown.

These are the seven questions that the country will have to decide. We have placed them in the order in which Mr. Disraeli has placed them, and have merely marked them for convenience of reference. We presume they have the sanction of Lord Derby and the other colleagues of the right honourable gentleman. Without wishing to throw ridicule upon the Minister or upon the Ministry, the critic who has such a string of questions may well exclaim, that—

Although to laugh were to be scant of grace,
Yet to be grave exceeds all powers of face.

The third, fourth, sixth, and seventh questions are so utterly gratuitous and irrelevant, as to suggest a doubt whether Mr. Disraeli has not caught the habit of solemn joking from Lord Derby, and whether a "sell" is not attempted on the credulous men of Buckinghamshire, if not on a wider circle.

Because thou art virtuous,
Shall there be no more cakes and ale?

Because Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli shall, some day or other, be turned out of office, shall not our colonial empire be as safe as when they sit on the high stools of Downing-street? Because Lord John, and all the Russells, Greys, and Elliots, may come back again, is the material development of Ireland to be nothing but "a fallacy of hope?" Is there nothing real in this world but Benjamin Disraeli? Because Sir James Graham may probably replace the present Chancellor of the Exchequer in the leadership of the Commons, and because Lord John Russell, transferred into a very respectable and useful Peer, may take the place occupied by the Earl of Derby in the Lords, shall there be more reason to fear for the nationality of the Church, and for the Protestantism of the Crown, than there is under the happy auspices of the Earl of Derby? There surely needs no dissolution to decide such questions. The Ministers might almost as reasonably have enlarged their issues to three times seven, as to have included these in their mystical and mystifying programme. Why did they not ask the opinion of the country whether the Union between England and Scotland were to be maintained? whether London were still to continue the metropolis of the empire? and whether Queen Ann be as indubitably defunct as historians have represented?

The first, second, and fifth of Mr. Disraeli's propositions are of more practical importance, but they are Lord John Russell's propositions even more than they are his. The principles of Conservative progress and of acquiescence in Free Trade embodied in them, are the principles upon which the late Ministry acted, and in defiance of which no Ministry or party would ever dream of governing this country. The only difference we can see between the present Government and that which, either under the leadership of Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, or any other able and tried member of the Legislature, might be called upon to replace it, is, that while Lord Derby, Mr. Disraeli, and their colleagues coldly acquiesce in Free Trade as a fact which is not desirable to extend, but too late to disturb, all other statesmen would endeavour to extend its principles by giving it their hearty and uncompromising support.

The country, however, will reject all the extraneous and irrelevant issues which Mr. Disraeli says it will have to try. In due time it will choose between men who grudgingly and ineffectively support a great object of national policy which they formerly condemned, and men of greater experience and higher character, who would not only adhere to the same principle, but give it the benefit of a co-operation both enlightened and cordial.

If Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli could only blot from remembrance their own past acts and words, they might form no undistinguished and no inefficient members of such an Administration as the country requires. No one wonders at their present opinions; but most people wonder why, with such opinions, and with such a programme of policy, they consent to retain office.

THE ASCOT RACE PLATE.

NEITHER of the three Ascot prizes for the present year precisely takes the form of "vase" or "cup," although they are conventionally so termed in the race lists. They are highly artistic figure groups or impersonations from three of England's greatest poets, and have been very judiciously selected. Their forms are given upon the preceding page.

The ROYAL HUNT CUP consists of a tazza, supported by a birch or fir tree, beneath which is a group from the poem of the "Russian Fugitive," by Wordsworth, the incidents of which were originally related by Peter Henry Bruce, in his entertaining "Memoirs." The point of the subject is from the following lines:—

The fainting creature took the marsh,
And toward the island fled,
While plovers scream'd with tumult
Harsh
Above his antler'd head.
This, I saw; and, pale with fear,
Shrunk to her citadel;
The desperate deer rushed on, and near
The tangled covert fell.

This pathetic subject has been beautifully designed by Mr. Alfred Brown, and admirably executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell.

The EMPEROR'S VASE consists of a lofty candelabrum, with a group most artistically designed and modelled by Mr. E. Cotterill, from Scott's "Thomas the Rhymer," to illustrate the following passage:—

True Thomas lay on Huntly bank; a ferlie he spied wis his ee,
And there he saw a lady bright, come riding down by the Elden tree.
Her shirt was o' the grass-green silk, her mantle o' the velvet fyne.
At ilka telt of her horse's mane hung fifty silver bells and nine.
True Thomas he pulled off his cap, and louted low down to his knee.
"All hail mighty Queen of Heaven, for thy peer on earth I never did see."

This prize has been exquisitely wrought by Messrs. Garrard, goldsmiths to the Crown.

The QUEEN'S CUP is a group from Spenser's "Faery Queene," and illustrates these verses:—

A gentle knight was pricking on the plaine,
Ycladd in mightie armes and silver shielde,
Wherein old dints of deepe wounds did remaine,
The cruel marks of many a bloody feilde;
Full jolly knight he seem'd, and faire did sitt,
As one for knightly giuts and ferce encounters fitt.

A lady rode him faire beside
Upon a lowly ass more white than snow;
Yet she much whiter, but the same did hide
Under a vail that wimpled was full low.
As one that inly mourn'd, so was she sad;
And by her in a like white-lambe she lad.

This piece, also, has been designed and modelled by Mr. Cotterill, and wrought by Messrs. Garrard, and is a very charming group.

ASCOT HEATH RACES.

Tuesday, June 8th—Ascot Heath Races, and nine acts in the drama. How picturesque the *mise en scene*! The stands—the Royal—the Grand, and that, the professional rendezvous, the Stewards' shine like summer palaces; while around on every hand spreads a holiday encampment of tents, infinite in number and variety. And then, how orderly is all the festival! How prodigal of good has Providence been to the people by whom it is celebrated; fair courtesy marks their intercourse. Here are costumes rich and rare—everywhere is comely comfort and decent sufficiency. Riot there is none. How is it that well-meaning men will suffer themselves to be prejudiced against such a nationally popular trust as a well-regulated race-course? By noon the character of the pageant began to manifest itself. The show of equipage was such as England only can exhibit. The lavish array of well-dressed rabble was "prodigious." Every minute added to this "wealth of nations;" and, as attention stood on tip-toe, watching for the cynosure of the day, ye saw that the Royal trust of past and pleasant years was, indeed, itself again. "All was gentle and aristocratic," as, at a little after one o'clock, the glitter of the courtly cavalcade was espied in the distance. The ceremonial was precisely on the principle of its predecessors. Up the course it swept leisurely, in all the pride, pomp, and circumstance of its peerless appointment. The imperial party occupied a brilliant line of carriages, characteristically led by the Master of the Buckhounds, and flanked by attendants in gorgeous attire of gold and scarlet. How majestically the matchless coursers paced!—how luxuriant their condition!—how complete their caparison! Hark to the chorus of welcome that rings forth heart-music! The Queen salutes her—friends. For an instant the relations are forgotten, and love and cordiality have changed places with reverence and— the subject. The Royal Princes, sire and son, shared and partook of this good cheer. May it be the token of a future as gracious and as full of wholesome promise!

It would seem superfluous to premise that all arrangements for such an occasion were perfect. One of its most grateful features was its unmistakable pleasure character. Business—at least as the rule, rude and all-engrossing—was no longer the order of the day's sport. "Fair women" lauded the steeds for their symmetry and silken coats; and "brave men," for the nonce, did not deal with "the colours of the riders," as substitutes for those ominous tintings—*rouge et noir*. The bell has rung, the course is clear, and her Majesty, with the Infanta of Spain at her side, has stood forward to witness the racing—four events—the Trial Stakes, won without an effort by the Duke of Richmond's Officious; the second year of the Third Triennial Produce, for three-year-olds, won similarly by Songstress, the winner of the Oaks; the third year of the Second Triennial Stakes, for four-year-olds, won, in a very close race, by Little Midas; and the Ascot Derby, won by Convulsion cleverly; the favourite, the unlucky and unkind Red Hind, being thrown down close to home, by a dog that ran under her feet. The great issue of the day was duly paraded. For "The Gold Vase," given by her Majesty, there appeared at the post—*post varios casus*—a field of eight. Of this lot the pride of place in the odds was accorded to Frantic—"a mad world, my masters." Of the issue, it merely remains to record that a three-year-old, little known to fame—whose owner is Baron Rothschild, and whose parents are Phlegon and Marinella—won, as the judge declared, "very cleverly by a length." At this crisis of the sports the courtly train departed from the course in the order of their coming. The weather might have been a little more propitious, but the sprinkling of the silver summer shower is, after all, far more tolerable even to the *toilette* of Ascot, than an incrustation of that which poor L. E. L. called "mud in high spirits." The Ascot Stakes, a squeeze of the handicap relish as aforesaid, succeeded, and a strong body of horses mustered at the weight. Buckthorn, of whom we profess to know nothing, save that he was beaten in the four races that he ran last year, was the favourite; while the winner was Lucio, only out and beaten once last year. Now, they are both three-year-olds, and Buckthorn carried 15 lb. more than Lucio, but wherefore this deponent sayeth not. True, he has a notion that might be urged *pro*—but the plea must be overruled. A sweepstakes, won in a match with Elspeth by Stella, in a canter; and a couple of walks over, closed the catalogue. The afternoon waned heavily with clouds.

The evaporation of a joyous day
Is like the last glass of champagne without
The foam which made its virgin bumpers gay;
Or like a system, coupled with a doubt;

and not without some misgivings, that, in the energetic exodus towards Slough (where the quattrain was indited), the noble bard was misquoted.

Wednesday, we read in the almanack calendar for June, "Last quarter, 9 day, 15m. past 3. afternoon"—the point of chronology announced by our watch at these instant presents!

The de—s [that is to say, the deuce is] in the moon for mischief!

Was there ever such a day as this since the date to which Deucalion is referred? Did it ever "vet" like this, about midsummer, in Cork, or Connaught, or, in short, anywhere else, before? Imagine fourteen fat people—or stout, if you prefer the expression—in a "bus," and every one of them as saturated with fluid as a sponge that has been fished up from the bottom of the sea, where it was lying since the beginning of time. Tell the conductor there's a brace too many inside, indeed! Do you mean a brace of trout? Could any terrestrial creature exist outside for five minutes without the assistance of a diving apparatus. The sports of the Circus Maximus used to be diversified with aquatic spectacles: what a pity it is an oars match had not been organised for the 9th of June at Ascot Heath! It is scarcely necessary to premise that the attendance was as indifferent as the weather. The amusement began with the Coronation Stakes, for which three ran, and of which the filly by Ion out of Exotic was the winner in a very severe race. Hobbie Noble having walked over for the Albany Stakes, the Royal Hunt Cup was put on the scene with a fleet of three-and-twenty. Ephesus was the favourite, and he won easily by two lengths. What a surge of mud they threw up—"apparent *rari nantes*"—here they come, swimming like good 'uns. The first year of the Fourth Ascot Triennial Stakes, for two-year-olds, induced half-a-dozen to try their hand at the dirt. It was a fine finish, the Riever first, beating Chedder on the post by a neck. Barcelona was allowed to walk off with an over for the Queen's Guineas, and the Fernhill Stakes were inaugurated. They came off in a quartet, led by Vaultress, who won by a dozen lengths. A Fifty-pound Plate, handicap, was upon the list, the winner being Mr. Williams's Maria. It was a relief, the release from that amphibious entertainment.

Thursday, and this is the Ascot Cup day—the *jour des jours* for bravery, beauty, and all that makes the heart leap for delight. Is it such as this among the dryads that whilom consorted with the witless weaver? Does it loom as black as Erebus in the gleesome glades that fringe Victoria Water? Does the torrent fall fast and furious over the emerald meads of Swinley? London has put on the livery of November: the yellow fog is abroad, and the streets are winter thorough. Thus fared it as we set our face towards the Paddington station of the Great Western, en route for Windsor and its adjacent revels.

The ensemble of the ground was all eloquent of disastrous fortunes. The show of carriages was ruefully under the lowest average even of an intermediate day; and promenade on the course, of course there was none. When the Royal cortege was seen sweeping up the straight mile the rain was falling fiercely, and thus it continued, with some ten minutes intermission for the Queen's departure, till the racing was over. Then the clouds broke, and the sun shone out, and the evening was lovely. The sport was very ample and fair, if not very good. It began with a Fifty Sovereigns Sweepstakes for three-year-olds, won by Ben Nevis. Then came the Visitors' Plate handicap, won in a cleverly-riden race by Harpsichord; to which succeeded the Windsor Forest Stakes, run a match between Flirt and Sally—won by the former. It was now the turn of the Emperor of Russia's Plate. This splendid prize brought nine to the post. The issue was hollow almost as a walk over. Almost as soon as they got off, Joe Miller went to the front, made his lead better every furlong he went, was never approached, and won in a canter by two lengths. The Black Doctor was second, Hobbie Noble third, Little Harry fourth, Voltigeur fifth, and the Indian Warrior sixth. The other three did not pass the post. The appearance of the jockeys at scale told the economy of the race. Little Mann, who rode Joe Miller, was as clean as if he had stepped out of a bandbox; and all the others looked as if they had

stepped out of a scavenger's cart. For the New Stakes—the two-year-old race of the meeting—ten went; and, after a fine race, Hybla won by a head, Prevention beating Pug Orrock by a like distance for second place. The St. James's Palace Stakes was run a match between Daniel O'Rourke and Alcoran, and won by the former very gallantly; and Gladiolus having carried off the Fifty Pound Handicap Plate for all ages, the list was run out. Daniel O'Rourke met with an accident in his van on the way to the course, which cut one of his hips severely, but no serious mischief was done. Thus ended the most unpropitious Cup day in the modern annals of Ascot.

Friday, technically known as the "off day" of the meeting, stood towards it on the present occasion in the literal acceptance of expression. There was little to attract, and less to interest. Let us not spoil a sparkling spectacle by loitering for the inodorous death of its illumination. Farewell, fair Ascot! The skiey influences did not smile upon thy pleasant pageantry as liberally as they might, indeed; but hath not hope its cloud, and joy its tear?

The following is a list of the running:—

TUESDAY.

The TRIAL STAKES of 50 sovs each, with 50 added.—Duke of Richmond's Officious (Flatman), 1. Mr. Hill's Hothorpe (A. Day), 2.
The second year of the THIRD TRIENNIAL PRODUCE STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. J. Scott's Songstress (F. Butler), 1. Duke of Richmond's Harbinger (Flatman), 2.
The third year of the SECOND TRIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.—Lord Exeter's Midas (Norman), 1. Duke of Bedford's Hesse Homberg (F. Butler), 2.
The ASCOT DERBY STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Major Martin's Convulsion (W. Abdale), 1. Lord Exeter's Ilex (Norman), 2.
The GOLD VASE, given by her Majesty, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.—Baron Rothschild's c by Phlegon out of Marinella (Charlton), 1. Mr. Howard's Little Harry (A. Cowley), 2. Lord Exeter's Ambrose (J. Mann), 3.
The ASCOT STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Lord Eglington's Lucio (Wells), 1. General Anson's Backbiter (Flatman), 2.
SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Duke of Richmond's Stella (Flatman), 1. Lord Eglington's Elspeth (Marlow), 2.
The WELCOME STAKES of 20 sovs each, with a bonus of 5 sovs each.—Sir R. Pigot's Father Thames (A. Day), walked over; Duke of Bedford's Flirt withdrew her stake.

WEDNESDAY.

CORONATION STAKES of 100 sovs each.—Lord Oxford's b f Ion out of Exotic (F. Butler), 1. Mr. Payne's Hirsuta (Flatman), 2.
ALBANY STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Mr. Merry's Hobbie Noble (Marlow) walked over. Mr. Greville's Frantic withdrew her stake.
ROYAL HUNT CUP, a piece of plate, value 200 sovs, with 100 sovs added.—Mr. Waller's Ephesus (T. Lye), 1. Capt. Deime's Little Savage (harding), 2.
FIRST YEAR OF THE FOURTH ASCOT TRIENNIAL STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 100 sovs added.—Lord J. Scott's The Riever (Whitehouse), 1. Lord Clifden's Chedder (J. Marson), 2.
FERNHILL STAKES of 15 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Howard's Vaultress (A. Cowley), 1. The Duke of Richmond's Stella (Garvey), 2.
HANDICAP PLATE of £50.—Mr. Williams's Maria (Garvey), 1. Mr. Edney's The Incurable (Bradley), 2.

THURSDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each.—Ben Nevis, 1. Harbinger, 2.
THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Harpsichord, 1. Barcelona, 2.
THE WINDSOR FOREST STAKES, of 50 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Flirt, 1. Mr. Merry's Sally, 2.
THE EMPEROR'S PLATE, value 500 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Farrance's Joe Miller, 1. Mr. Saxton's Black Doctor, 2.
THE NEW STAKES, of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Payne's Hybla, 1. Mr. Spencer's Prevention, 2.
THE ST. JAMES'S PALACE STAKES, of 100 sovs each.—Mr. Bowes's Daniel O'Rourke, 1. Lord Orford's Alcoran, 2.
HANDICAP PLATE of 50 sovs, for all ages.—Lord Chesterfield's Gladiolus, 1.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.—OLD MASTERS.

THE collection of works by deceased masters, opened to the public on Monday last, is unusually rich in variety, and on many accounts highly interesting; and the directors, in a note preceding the catalogue, make a handsome and well-deserved acknowledgment of the liberal manner in which the proprietors have come forward to contribute to so gratifying a display. Perhaps it would be better if, as the study of art progresses, and its votaries increase, some attempt at selection and classification were made when preparing exhibitions of a similar kind; it being somewhat perplexing to find crowded together in two rooms of moderate dimensions works in every style—historical, portrait, landscape, *genre*, of every school—Italian, Spanish, Flemish, French, English; and of every period, from Fra Bartolomeo and Perugino to Wilkie and Collins. We make this observation more by way of suggestion than of complaint, and shall be glad if it lead to the formation of two or three exhibitions of old masters, instead of one, in the course of the year.

Amongst the contributors to the present collection are her Majesty, who sends three works by British artists—two of Collins, and one of Sir William Allen; the Dukes of Wellington, Devonshire, and Sutherland; the Earls of Derby, Amherst, and Albemarle; Messrs. F. Perkins, Halford, Roberts, Fuller, Maitland, &c. Amongst the gems in the rooms are two Murillos, "St. Francis at Devotion," and "St. Francis in Ecstasy" (exhibited by Mr. Perkins); "Belshazzar's Feast," by Rembrandt (exhibited by Lord Derby); "The Riporo," by Albano (exhibited by Mr. Halford); "Our Saviour Crowned with Thorns," by Morales (exhibited by Sir Woodbine Parish); "A Legendary Subject," by Velasquez (exhibited by Mr. Whatman); two Holbeins, and several Wouvermans, Cuypp, Mieris, Hobbema, &c. We will go into a more detailed notice on an early occasion.

CAPTURE OF AN OUTLAW, NEAR ALLAHABAD.—(See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for May 15.)—A superb sword has been presented by his Majesty the King of Oude to Mr. Dunlop, of the Bengal service, in acknowledgment of his gallantry and judgment in the recent capture of the outlaw Rundheer Singh. This weapon is a fine specimen of Eastern manufacture: the blade is from Isfahan, of a peculiar water, and valued at 1000 rupees. The medallions in the belt are embossed with the arms of the King, and all the mountings are in gold.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.—It appears by a return recently printed, that in 1848 the Customs produced, deducting drawbacks and repayments (without deducting the charges of collection), £22,593,977; the Excise, £15,043,204; the stamps, £6,785,052; and the assessed taxes, £3,350,216 (omitting the property and land tax); making £47,772,449. In 1849 the several taxes amounted to £47,648,816; in 1850, £47,363,508; and in 1851, £46,773,621. In 1848 the taxes repealed or reduced amounted to £585,968, and £84 imposed; in 1849, £388,798 were repealed, and none imposed; in 1850, £1,310,151 were repealed, and £4300 imposed; and in 1851, £2,679,864 were repealed, and £618,150 imposed. In 1848 the increase of actual produce was £1,266,697, compared with the preceding year; in 1849 the decrease of actual produce was £123,633; in 1850, £285,308; and in 1851, £589,887. In 1848 the average price of wheat was 50s. 6d.; in 1849, 44s. 3d.; in 1850, 40s. 3d.; and in 1851, 38s. 6d.

FATAL AND DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN GERMANY.—From Berlin, the Prussian capital, under date the 5th inst., we learn that the districts of Mülhausen and Heiligenstadt have been visited by a great calamity. The bursting of a water-spout caused such a sudden rise in the waters of the Unstrut and other streams, that not only is the whole harvest of the present year destroyed, but the fields are covered with stones and sand to such an extent that it will be impossible to bring them into cultivation for years to come. In a quarter of an hour the Unstrut rose 18 feet above its usual level. The loss of life is not yet known, but it is feared it is considerable. In Dinglestedt 11 bodies have been found, and 19 persons are missing. In the district of Mülhausen above 20 persons are reported as having been drowned, and between 20 and 30 more are suspected to have shared the same fate. The roads are everywhere destroyed, whole herds of cattle and sheep have been lost, and buildings have been so completely swept away that scarcely a stone of them remains. The full extent of the loss of life and damage to property has not yet been ascertained.

During the past week, as a man was teasing some cats in a barn, near Westbourne, by pulling their tails, one of them turned upon him and bit his thumb; and such were the effects of the violent inflammation ensuing therefrom, that he died within eight hours.

A report of the House of Commons shows that the estimate of the expenses to be incurred in making the improvements under the Pimlico Improvement Bill now before Parliament, is stated at £30,000.

The planters of Cuba have formed a contract with an English house for the importation of 8000 Chinese labourers, who will be apprenticed for eight years, and receive four dollars a month each for their services.

A basket of strawberries, grown in the open air, at East Linton, was exposed for sale on Monday, in Edinburgh. They ripened five days earlier than last year.

The exhibition of the works of the students of the several schools of ornamental art, recently opened at the department of practical art, at Marlborough House, has been closed to the public, having been visited by several thousands of persons. The works will be forthwith returned to the local schools, in many of which, as at Cork, Birmingham, &c., they are wanted for exhibition. In order to complete the cases for the museum of ornamental manufactures, and prepare the rooms for study and drawing, the museum has been closed, or the present. The course of Mr. Owen Jones's lectures on true and false principles of design, however, is not interrupted by these arrangements.

Mr. Roebuck is so seriously ill as to create no small anxiety as to the result on the part of his friends. He has, we are sorry to learn, been visited by a paralytic affection, which, at any rate for the present, entirely unites him for attending to business of any kind.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Government of Louis Napoleon has been especially active this week in manifesting its hostility to the Paris and London press. We have elsewhere recapitulated and commented upon the fact of his quarrel with the *Constitutionnel*, and its proprietor and principal writer.

With reference to the London daily papers, the blow has been aimed at them through the persons of their correspondents in Paris. The *Morning Chronicle*, *Daily News*, and *Advertiser* are the papers menaced; and, according to the official intimations given to the representatives of these journals, the Government has resolved not to tolerate any longer what is declared to have been a system of personal attack by these newspapers on the Prince President, either in letters or leading articles; and should there be a repetition of the offences complained of, even in the shape of leaders, the correspondent of each of these papers in question was informed that he should be expelled. So far, no warnings have been addressed to the correspondents of any other London paper. The correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following account of his interview on the subject with M. Latour-Dumoulin, at the Ministry of Police, whither he had been summoned on Tuesday last:—

The director of the press at the ministry of police (M. Dumoulin), lately a writer in the *Bulletin de Paris*, a lithographic organ of the Elysée, is a young man of about thirty, of prepossessing appearance and address. He received your correspondent with that suavity and politeness of manner which is a redeeming characteristic in many of the leading persons employed in the service of the present Government. He proceeded to state the motives of his present communication, which must be regarded as an official notice of the French Government, and is, therefore, of the highest importance as affecting the relations of the two countries. The French Government had observed attentively, since the 2d of December, the attitude of the English press, and regretted to perceive that many of the London newspapers were not only hostile to the present Government, but outrageous towards the head of the State. Now the French Government did not ask for support at the hands of any foreign newspaper; it did not wish even to deprecate opposition; but it was determined not to allow the person at the head of the State to be treated with outrage and insult, and his name to be dragged through the mire (*trainé dans la boue*). It was not only in the letters of the correspondents that this offensive manner of mentioning the person of the Prince Louis Napoleon was practised, but also in the leading articles. But in either case, for the future, the person of the correspondent will be held responsible, inasmuch as it was only fair to suppose that he furnished the false news on which the insulting "appreciations" contained in the leading articles were founded. Your correspondent was then given to understand that, if either the Paris letter of the *Daily News*, or the leading articles of that paper, contained any expressions outraging the person of the Prince President, he would be considered as the responsible person, and be forthwith expelled from France. If it was found that this measure did not suffice to put an end to the practice of insulting the head of the French State in the English press, it would then become the duty of the French Government to deliberate upon what further measures would be necessary. This is the sum and substance of M. Latour-Dumoulin's communication to me this afternoon, and I presume that another correspondent of the English press, whom he has likewise seen, has received a similar warning. He also said that the Government was anxious to afford every facility to English correspondents for sending correct news; it would even have no objection to communicate at times important documents which it could not permit to be published in France. For instance, the Count de Chambord's letter, although the *Independence Belge* was seized for the publication of it, would have been confided without difficulty to an English newspaper. These and other civil offers were made politely by M. Latour-Dumoulin, who acquitted himself of his delicate task with no want of civility; but his ultimatum was, that the Government could not accept the theory of the irresponsibility of correspondents."

The Château d'Eu was seized by the local functionaries on the 5th inst., in virtue of the decree of January 22. The officers at first knocked and demanded admission, which was refused by the steward of the Duke of Nemours, who had given him peremptory orders not to open the gates. Forceful entrance was then obtained, the object of which was to prevent the sale of the furniture announced to be sold in two days by command of the Duke.

M. Barthelemy Saint Hilaire, of the College of France, has refused to take the oath.

Captain Kleber, sentenced to death by court-martial for the affair of the 13th of June, which was commuted to imprisonment for life, has received a pardon from the Prince President, and been set at liberty.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 29th ult. state, that at Washington the Senate, in committee of the whole House, had agreed to the amendment in the Deficiency Bill giving \$3,000 dollars a trip to the Collins line of steamers, with the proviso that it shall be in the power of Congress at any time after the 31st of December, 1854, to terminate the arrangement for any additional allowance therein provided for, upon giving six months' notice.

The arrival at New York of Mr. T. F. Meagher, one of the persons who was ex-patriated in 1848, in consequence of having taken part in the attempted Irish insurrection in that year, is announced.

The Presidential contest was becoming daily more interesting, at the near approach of the time for holding the conventions for the nomination of candidates. Both parties were to make their choice next month. It was not expected that anything important would be done by Congress, particularly in the House of Representatives, until after the various national conventions of the several states shall have decided who are to be the candidates for the Presidency. Philadelphia had expressed itself most enthusiastically in favour of Mr. Fillmore, the present occupant of the supreme chair; but even his supporters now begin to think they have lost ground by delaying their efforts, while their opponents have been busy canvassing and "stumping" for months past. At Boston Mr. Webster had addressed the people on the 24th. He was well received, and his position in the Presidential contest is characterised as highly respectable.

On the 22d and 24th ult. the House of Representatives was engaged in the discussion of measures for the suppression of Indian hostilities in the various federal dependencies. It was agreed that arms and ammunition should be placed at the disposal of the inhabitants of New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, and California; but some members suggested that it would be a far better plan to station a sufficient number of properly equipped dragoons in those countries, not only to keep the Indians under subjection, but also to compel the hordes of white desperadoes to obey the laws. It was also said that the Indians are not by any means the only savages who murder and plunder the natives.

From Texas we learn that robberies and murders were increasing to such a frightful extent in the neighbourhood of the Rio Grande, that Americans as well as Mexicans were flying to the interior of Mexico for protection. The numerous outlaws who left the States and took up their abode in Texas prior to her admission into the Union were said to be leagued with Mexican bandits for the purpose of plunder; hence the horrible butcheries which were so frequent.

Kossuth had gone to Niagara Falls for a few days, to recruit his health. The Governor of Boston had disbanded the Roxburgh Light Guards for refusing to turn out as a party of a military escort to the Hungarian Chief on the day of his reception in Boston. Only 1500 dollars were raised for Kossuth in Albany.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Under date May 6, we learn that the President of the Republic of New Granada had issued a message to the Executive and Legislature relative to the Flores expedition against Ecuador. By this message it appears that, owing to a treaty of peace, amity, and alliance established between New Granada and Ecuador in 1851, the one power is at all times bound to render military and pecuniary aid to the other in case of foreign invasion. To this end the President has proclaimed that there be raised in New Granada, either by loan or force, the sum of 16,000,000 reals (equal to 2,000,000 dolrs.), and, further, that 20,000 men should be called to serve under arms to assist the adjoining republic. The President declares his intention to oppose Flores and all countries rendering him aid, and accuses Peru of fitting out two vessels, and Valparaiso one, to take part in the expedition. He further states his belief that Flores is merely endeavouring to carry out his revolutionary movement of 1846, and that the object of the present revolution is to re-establish a monarchical government on the South Pacific coast under the old Spanish rule.

From Lima (Peru) we learn that the Peruvian Government had, at the latest date (April 22), issued a decree against the Flores expedition, directing the prefects of the different provinces to take all possible precautions to suppress the preparations for and to this invasion.

The recent overthrow of Rosas in Buenos Ayres, it is expected, will lead to a speedy resumption of mercantile affairs between Chili and the Buenos Ayrean provinces adjoining the frontier. Already purchases for this quarter have been made in the Valparaiso markets.

WEST INDIES.

The advices from Jamaica by the usual monthly steam communication still mention the continued ravages of the smallpox in various localities of the island at the latest date (May 15). The increased mortality arising from this loathsome disease prevailed especially among the poorer classes, who suffered to an amazing extent in consequence of their inability to procure the necessary attendance, medicines, and nourishment. In the city of Kingston there had been several fatal cases. The measles had also made their appearance, and several cases had been reported. The weather, which had hitherto been excessively sultry, accompanied with a great drought, seemed about to change, and a little rain had fallen, creating hopes of an improvement in the public health.

The fever was on the decrease at Demerara.

The accounts from Barbadoes are of the most satisfactory character, not alone as regards the present sugar crop of the island, but also of the prospects of that now on the ground, and to be reaped next season.

The Trinidad papers record the decease of the recently installed Roman Catholic Archbishop of that island. This prelate was greatly regretted by the Roman Catholic population throughout the colony.

From Mexico we learn that at Vera Cruz, on the 9th of May, a telegraphic despatch addressed to the British Vice-Consul was received from the capital announcing that the city was in a state of revolution; the details of the outbreak have not, however, reached us.

AUSTRALIA.

According to the latest accounts from Victoria (Port Phillip), which come down to the third week in February, matters were assuming a very unsatisfactory character there. The failure of water, in consequence of the prevalent drought, rendered it impossible to work with advantageous results at the Mount Alexander gold fields: and, in the absence of general success, the most serious outrages were becoming frequent. The demand for protection on the part of the well-disposed seems to have been urgent but the Government; instead of meeting it by sending a small but well-organised band of constables at any cost, are described as having irritated the people by doing nothing except suffering an impression to get abroad that they were disposed to rely upon an expected arrival of soldiers. The receipts by the last escort from Mount Alexander had been 10,800 ounces.

New and richer discoveries, however, had just been made, which had drawn the miners from the capital (Melbourne). The *Aberfoyle* had sailed on the 10th of February with 40,272 ounces of gold, which, at the London price of £4 per ounce, gives a value of £161,088; the *Northumberland* had also sailed for London with 2181 bales of wool, and the *Syria* with 1749 bales.

From the New South Wales district the accounts describe a steady yield of gold, although, owing to the Turon and Ophir deposits being still flooded, it failed to show the increase that might have been anticipated. The amount brought by the escort and mail was 10,099 ounces for the week ending 14th February, and 5385 ounces for that ending 21st February, the total value being about £50,000. The largest sums obtained at present were from Braidwood, and an instance is mentioned of a single individual getting 130 ounces in one day. Sofala and Merco were the next places in point of importance, while from the Turon and Ophir districts the contributions were altogether insignificant. The subsidence of the waters at these localities, however, were expected soon to take place, and the belief was that large results would then be reported. The price of gold had recovered, and had reached 67s. 2d. per ounce, but there was subsequently a reaction to 65s. 6d., the banks having ceased to make advances. Among the recent departures of shipping had been the *Regina*, with 10,266 ounces of gold, and the *Wandsworth*, with 20,308 ounces, the total value being about £100,000. Up to the latest date the aggregate shipped from Sydney amounted to £819,953.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the monthly mail screw steam-ship *Hellespont* we have intelligence to May 2, from which it would appear there is very little prospect at present of the close of the war with the Kaffirs, for we find that they had at that date rallied throughout the Amatolas, and had gone back to the Waterkloof, where Macomo was in command, and had been joined by a large number of Hottentot rebels. The Kaffirs showed still a spirit unsubdued in all their rencontres with our troops, and fought with as much fierceness and energy as ever. It was thought the policy of General Cathcart, however, would soon tell powerfully upon them. He had directed that the cattle of the Kaffirs should not be captured, but destroyed. One of the most important actions of the few previous weeks had been the capture of two councillors of the hostile chief Stock, who had been known to have sought to corrupt some of the friendly chiefs. They had been brought to King William's Town, and had been ordered to be hanged by General Cathcart, and the gallows for that purpose had been erected, and appeared to have been regarded with terror by the Kaffirs.

General Cathcart had met with an accident by a fall from his horse, and had injured his head, which had disabled him for a few days. He had quickly recovered, however, and on the 26th of April was to leave King William's Town for Fort Beaufort, to attack the Kaffirs and Hottentots in the Waterkloof on the 29th, leading and directing the troops in person. As Macomo's force was very considerable, the action was expected to be a very severe one. The troops were generally healthy and in high spirits.

A correspondent at Cape Town, writing under date of May 2d, says:—"General Cathcart is proceeding with a degree of determination and energy that will very soon, I have no doubt, bring matters on the frontiers to a termination."

Mr. Montague, Secretary to the Government, has come home in the *Hellespont* on sick leave, and it is thought will not return to the colony. Mr. Southey, Civil Commissioner of Swellendam, is to do the duty of Mr. Montague during his absence.

MEAGHER, THE EXILE OF '48.—The *New York Courier and Inquirer* gives the following account of the escape from Van Diemen's Land of Mr. Meagher, whose arrival at New York is noticed in another place:—"For some time previous to February last arrangements were in progress, by which, if successful, the exiles, nine in number, were to be taken from Van Diemen's Land and brought to our shores. In January the arrangements were completed, when it was found that in consequence of their residing so far apart (some ten miles), it would be impracticable to get them all off at one time, and their friends, though reluctantly, were obliged to confine their operations to effecting the release of Mr. Meagher, as his position gave the surest prospect of success. Everything being in readiness, early in February Mr. Meagher sent his 'parole of honour' to the magistrate, with the promise that he would consider himself bound by it for two hours after its delivery, and no longer. On receiving it the magistrate gave immediate orders to the constable in Bothwell (where Mr. Meagher resided) to arrest him without delay. This the constable refused to do, stating that he was himself an Irishman, and would do nothing to hinder Meagher's escape. This placed the magistrate in a position somewhat unpleasant, as there was not another officer within twenty-four miles. He, however, mounted horse, and proceeded to the nearest point, for the purpose of bringing back an officer to take charge of Mr. Meagher, who waited for his return until the time promised had expired, after which he took horse and proceeded in an opposite direction, in which course he is said to have travelled as fast as his horse could carry him, for over 100 miles, on to the point where his friends had another conveyance in waiting. After reaching Pernambuco, he is said to have been taken on board the brig *Acorn*, on the 23d of April, and by her brought to this port."

MAILS FOR THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The following notice has been issued by command of the Postmaster-General:—"Mails for the Falkland Islands will hereafter be made up at this office on the morning of the 9th of every month, for conveyance, by the Brazil packet, to Montevideo, from whence they will be transmitted by a sailing packet, provided under a contract which has been entered into between her Majesty's Government and the Falkland Islands Company. Letters for the Falkland Islands will be liable to the usual colonial packet rate of 1s. when not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and 2s. when not exceeding an ounce, and so on; and this postage must be paid in advance, or the letters cannot be forwarded. Newspapers will be conveyed free from charge."

The Royal West India Mail Steam-Packet Company purpose making Jamaica their chief coaling *dépot* abroad, instead of the present one, St. Thomas; because larger quantities of coal can be stored, and greater facilities exist for coaling steamers at the former island than at the latter. The large steamers will, therefore, run between Southampton and Jamaica. This arrangement, in connexion with the branch line of steamers which the West India Company are about to put on between Jamaica, Savannah, and Chagres, will be of very considerable benefit to Jamaica.

The Cape of Good Hope and India Mail Screw Steam-Packet Company, it is stated, do not purpose that their vessels shall call at Southampton for the present.

A small property sold on Tuesday, in the Encumbered Estates Court, Dublin, consisting of a freehold in the county of Longford, of 240 acres, yielding a net income of £226 a year, was purchased for £3860, by Dr. M'Cann, of Parliament-street, London.

MR. DISRAELI AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has issued an address to his constituents, the electors of Buckinghamshire, which appears to have been drawn up with all the care of a State document.

Mr. Disraeli begins by observing of the present aspect of affairs, that—

The occasion is critical, and it is as well to disentangle, from the misrepresentations of ignorant or interested persons, what is really at stake.

In 1842, Sir Robert Peel, at the head of the Conservative party, converted a considerable and continuous deficiency in the public revenue into a surplus, by the imposition of an Income-tax, which also permitted him greatly to mitigate our tariff.

These measures realised all the success which the Conservative party anticipated from them. In the course of four years £7,000,000 of Customs duties were repealed, without materially diminishing the revenue derived from that branch, and no domestic interest in the country suffered from the change.

The principles on which these alterations were effected were the removal of all prohibitions, the reduction of duties to such a scale as admitted "fair competition" with domestic produce, and the free admission of all raw materials.

I had the satisfaction of voting for these measures in company with those gentlemen who now honour the present Government with their support.

Since the four years, closing with 1845, during which the Conservative party carried those wise and beneficial measures, two great changes in our commercial system have taken place—the free introduction of foreign corn and of slave-grown sugar.

The first of these arrangements was not originally contemplated in the commercial policy of Sir Robert Peel, for he opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws within a few months previously to his abrogating them. When he recommended their repeal it was to meet an emergency; and he stated to Lord George Bentinck, in my hearing, that he believed that repeal would not materially affect the prices of agricultural produce.

The admission of slave-grown sugar was not approved of by Sir Robert Peel. These two measures, unlike the preceding ones, have occasioned severe suffering among the producing classes which they affect. The distress of the agricultural classes has been admitted, announced, and deplored from the Throne, under the advice of a Whig Ministry; and the consequences of the alteration of the sugar duties were so disastrous to our free producing colonies, that, within two years after the passing of the act of 1846, a Whig Ministry also found it necessary to modify their own measure.

The sufferings of the agricultural and colonial classes have arisen from their being thrown into unlimited competition with the foreigner on unequal terms with the rest of their fellow-subjects. Those unequal conditions result in great measure from the peculiar imposts and the vexatious regulations to which our agricultural and sugar-producing industries are subject.

The same precipitation which attended the repeal of the protective duties on corn and sugar accompanied the repeal of the Navigation Laws. Even the proposers of that measure now admit that "the shipping interest, exposed to severe rivalry, is subject to burdens and restrictions which impede its prosperity."

With respect to any remedy for their grievances which the agriculturists might be led to hope for in the shape of Protection, the right hon. gentleman has taken care to be especially explicit, in stating that all expectation of a recurrence to that exploded system is utterly vain and futile; for he says that—

The time has gone by when the injuries which the great producing interests endure can be alleviated or removed by a recurrence to the laws which, previously to 1846, protected them from such calamities. The spirit of the age tends to free intercourse, and no statesman can disregard with impunity the genius of the epoch in which he lives.

This very unequivocal abandonment by the Protectionist leader in the Lower House of those principles of fiscal and commercial policy with which his name and his party have been hitherto identified, is sought to be made palatable to his followers by the following:—

But every principle of abstract justice, and every consideration of high policy, counsel that the producer should be treated as fairly as the consumer, and intimate that when the native producer is thrown into unrestricted competition with external rivals it is the duty of the Legislature in every way to diminish, certainly not to increase, the cost of production.

It is the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to recommend to Parliament, as soon as it is in their power, measures which may effect this end.

One of the soundest means, among others, by which this result may be accomplished is a revision of our taxation. The times are favourable to such an undertaking; juster notions of taxation are more prevalent than heretofore; powerful agencies are stirring, which have introduced new phenomena into finance, and altered the complexion of the fiscal world; and the possibility of greatly relieving the burdens of the community, both by adjustment and reduction, seems to loom in the future.

But nothing great can be effected by any Ministry unless they are supported by a powerful majority in Parliament.

After referring to the measures which the present Ministry have passed during their tenure of office, the right honourable gentleman proceeds to observe, with respect to the prominent questions of the day, of a religious and educational character, that—

The time of the House of Commons has been much occupied of late by a discussion whether the management of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth requires investigation. Without prejudging the question, her Majesty's Ministers have felt it their duty to support such an inquiry. We have been anxious to subdue the heat of religious controversy, and to deal impartially with all her Majesty's subjects, whether in communion with the Church of Rome or the Church of England; but we cannot sanction an opinion now in vogue, that since the act of 1829 the Constitution of this country has ceased to be Protestant. By the Act of Settlement, our form of Government is that of a Protestant Monarchy; and it is our belief that the people of this country are resolved so to maintain it, not only in form, but in spirit.

Various schemes have been devised for the extension and improvement of the education of the people; and, among others, a measure was proposed by an intelligent community, during the present session of Parliament, to the principles of which we could not accede. The only principle in the present diversity of religious opinion which seems to be just, is that of encouraging the voluntary efforts of the several religious bodies by grants of public money in proportion to the extent to which those efforts have been made. In asserting for all this universal right, we claim for the Church, the national depository of sacred truth, that the freedom of her efforts in the cause of education should not be fettered by regulations and restrictions which are not required to afford security for a due application of the public funds.

THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.

The first annual meeting of the association formed in accordance with the resolutions passed at the great meeting held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on the 25th of June last year, for the purpose of resisting the encroachments of Popery, took place in the same building on Saturday last. The chair was taken by the Earl of Shaftesbury. Amongst those who were present were the Earl of Cavan, Earl of Roden, Honourable and Rev. B. W. Noel, Rev. Dr. Tidman, Charles Fawcett, Esq., M.P., Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., Col. Alexander, Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart., Rev. Dr. Scoresby, Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Sir W. Verner, M.P., Rear-Admiral Harcourt, &c.

The report of the formation, &c. of the association having been read, the following resolution, moved by Mr. Beavan, and seconded by the Earl of Roden, was unanimously agreed to:—"That the report now read be received and adopted, and circulated under the direction of the committee; and that, having heard with satisfaction the results of the efforts of the Protestant Alliance during the past year, this meeting pledges itself, in reliance upon the blessing of God, to endeavour in every possible way to deepen and extend that spirit of union amongst Protestants which alone can enable them effectually to resist the machinations of Rome."

Mr. Thompson, a deputation from Scotland, moved the second resolution:—"That this meeting, being fully persuaded that British Christians are becoming increasingly alive to the encroachments of the Church of Rome, and that the national repugnance to the endowment of Maynooth has been strengthened by the late discussions concerning it, desires to reiterate the firm and persevering demand of the Protestants of Great Britain, that the Maynooth Endowment Act be repealed, with a due regard to existing interests—that all national encouragement and support given to Popery be discontinued—that rank and precedence be not conceded to Romish ecclesiastics—and that all conventual establishments be subjected to inspection and control by law." Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., having seconded it, it was also agreed to.

On the motion of Sir C. Eardley, Bart., the following resolution was carried with acclamation:—"That the recent aggressions of Popery on the Continent of Europe, the persecutions suffered by foreign Protestants, and the insults offered to British subjects by the authorities of Governments under the influence of Rome, have aroused the indignation of British Protestants against Popery as an engine of tyranny and despotism, and have increased their abhorrence of it as a system of superstition and idolatry; and that this meeting, therefore, would extend, as far as possible, the sympathy and support of British Christians to those who are persecuted for the cause of the Gospel, and would use every legitimate effort to promote religious liberty all over the world."

Thanks having been voted to the noble chairman, the meeting separated.

It is stated that the Right Honourable David Boyle, late Lord Justice-General, and President of the Court of Session, to whom her Majesty offered the title of Baronet on his retiring from office, has respectfully begged liberty to decline the dignity.

The total number of British ships trading between the United Kingdom and the East Indies and China, which entered inwards in 1849, was 602, with tonnage 314,833; and cleared outwards 606, with 303,400 tonnage. In 1850, entered inwards 649, with 335,282 tonnage; and cleared outwards 647, with 337,631 tonnage. In 1851, entered inwards 680, with 366,675 tonnage; and cleared outwards 590, with 326,976 tonnage.

The *Ipswich Express* says that the emigration from that town to Australia is very large, and that numbers of inhabitants are selling off their effects, preparatory to leaving the country for the "diggings."



OPENING OF WEST HARTLEPOOL NEW DOCK.

TUESDAY week, the 1st of June, was "made glorious" at West Hartlepool by the public inauguration of the extensive New Dock at this rapidly-increasing port, near the south-eastern extremity of the county of Durham. No port in the kingdom, we believe, has advanced so rapidly as West Hartlepool; and it owes its unprecedented progress in an eminent degree to the spirit, enterprise, and perseverance of R. W. Jackson, Esq., the respected and able Chairman of the Dock and Harbour Company, and of the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway Company. The harbour and dock accommodation at West Hartlepool now amounts to 66 acres; and such is the prospect of increased traffic to and from the port, that it is in contemplation to even make more new docks, and to effect other improvements that may make the Bay of Hartlepool a complete harbour of refuge on the north-east coast. Quoting from a public announcement before us, we may add: "a most direct and convenient line of railway communication is completed by the Leeds Northern Railway between the West Harbour and Docks and Leeds, and Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Manchester, and all the manufacturing towns of the West Riding of Yorkshire and South Lancashire—making the distance to Leeds 72 miles from the West Harbour and Docks, which are situated on the open sea, and have no river navigation. Powerful steam-boats for passengers, merchandise, and cattle, in communication with Leeds, Manchester, and the manufacturing districts of England will sail weekly each way between West Hartlepool and Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Scotland."

The following is an outline of the important works already completed at West Hartlepool:—

The West Harbour has been enlarged from 13 acres to 44 acres: the first dock contains 8 acres; the second or new dock 14 acres; total, 66 acres; and capable of receiving 500 sail of ships at one time.

The lock entrance to the new second dock from the harbour is 60 feet wide, which is available for a large class of steam-vessels.

The depths of water in the West Harbour are:—Neap tides, 14 to 15 feet; spring tides, 19 to 20 feet. Ships will always be afloat in the docks with 23 feet of water if required.

The Graving Dock (leading out of the new second dock) is of the following dimensions:—Length, 320 feet; width of entrance, 60 feet; breadth of bottom, 37 feet; ditto at top, 72 feet; height from the bottom, 21 feet.

The workmanship is throughout excellent. The immense blocks of stone of which the walls are built, the ponderous iron gates, and the engineering skill displayed in the whole construction, are worthy of admiration.

The opening was fixed for the 1st of June, that being the anniversary of Earl Howe's naval victory fifty years since. It was also the day upon which the former dock was opened. The weather was a little showery, but not to the inconvenience of the vast multitude who thronged from all parts of the county to witness the imposing ceremony. Not less than 25,000 people were present, the greater portion of whom had been brought by railway. The town presented the appearance of a fair, and the people were clad in the gayest holiday attire.

The preparations for the opening were very effective. The vessels in the older portion of the harbour and

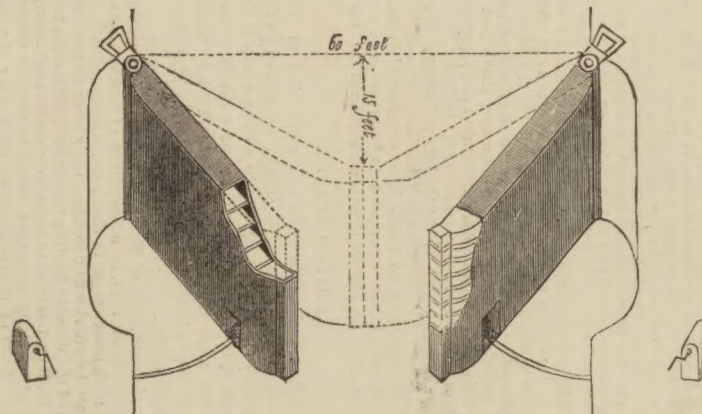
in the bay all had their colours hoisted—some, indeed, were almost covered with flags; innumerable union jacks, banners, and colours floated from different public and private edifices; and added to these were the charms of music, and, at stated intervals, the loud-mouthed voices of a number of carronades. The shops of the town were closed, and the day was kept as a complete holiday.

The Dock was formally opened at about three o'clock, when a salute of twelve cannon was fired. The procession commenced from sea, and moved in the following order through the 60 feet entrance into the new Dock.

1. The Company's Lifeboat, manned by sixteen fine-looking fellows, pilots of the West Dock and Harbour. They rode gallantly through the opening, with steady stroke, amidst the almost deathless silence of the multitude, who looked upon these fine fellows as "bravest of the brave." They had rescued sixty-one of their fellow-creatures from death amidst the storms of the ocean, risking their own lives in the attempt. After rowing round the Dock, they took their station in the middle, stood up, and gave three hearty cheers, which were heartily responded to by the multitude.
2. The Company's harbour steam-boat *West Dock*, with officers of the Company.
3. The steam-boat *Pilot*, with the Master and Brethren of the Trinity House of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
4. The ship *Vulcan*, towed by the Company's harbour steam-boat *Ranger*, entering to load for Hamburg, and having the Chairman, Directors, and friends on board.
5. The ship *Victory*, towed by the Company's harbour steam-boat *Hercules*, and entering to load for Hamburg.
6. The *Niger*, towed by the *Royal Victoria*, and entering to load for Hamburg.
7. The ship *Leo*, towed by the *Royal Albert*, and entering to load for London.
8. The ship *Remembrancer*, entering to load for Hamburg.
9. The screw steam-ship *Shamrock*, plying between West Hartlepool and Hamburg.
10. The screw steam-ship *Ann*, plying between West Hartlepool and Rotterdam.
11. The ship *John and Richard*, entering to load for Cronstadt.
12. The ship *La Venus*, entering to load for France.
13. The *Atalanta*, entering with a cargo of corn from Hamburg.
14. The schooner yacht *Gilana*, R.V.Y.S.—R. Ward Jackson, Esq.

Followed by numerous steam-boats and other vessels, with parties from Newcastle, Sunderland, Stockton, and other ports.

Immediately after the ceremony of opening, lunch was served in a commodious marquee erected for the purpose, almost immediately in front of the Dock Office. About 500 gentlemen accepted the invitation of the Directors. Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq., presided on an elevated platform which ran along from end to end of the marquee—the other tables being placed in front of it, and at right angles to it. On his right sat Thomas Constable, Esq., chairman of the Leeds Northern Railway; and on his left, G. R. Chappel, Esq., director of the London and North-Western. There were among the company many eminent merchants, bankers, and manufacturers, from Leeds, Bradford, Manchester, and other places, the brethren of the Trinity-house, New-



WEST HARTLEPOOL NEW DOCK GATES.



EXTERIOR OF THE HUMMING-BIRD HOUSE, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

castle, &c. The choir consisted of Messrs. Hemingway, Kaye, Martin, Barker, and Barker, jun., and after each toast they sang in a very excellent and effective manner. The wines, supplied by Mr. W. Graham, jun., of Stockton-on-Tees, were of excellent quality.

Well may it be said of Mr. Jackson and his coadjutors, "That whilst they feasted all the rich, they ne'er forgot the poor;" for after the festive proceedings which we have just recorded, nearly a thousand labouring men, excavators and others, who had been employed in the construction of the Docks, were bountifully entertained in the pavilion. Later in the evening there were a ball at the Athenæum, a display of fireworks, and other demonstrations of rejoicing.

On Wednesday, the wind, which began to blow from the south on the preceding day, brought up to the Bay of Hartlepool several hundreds of vessels that had been detained in Yarmouth Roads, Burlington Bay, &c.; and the scene presented in the harbour and bay was one of animated magnificence. We believe that no less than two hundred vessels entered the Docks, where they found ample accommodation for loading and unloading their cargoes.

The New Docks have two entrances—one 50 feet wide, from the old dock; and the other 60 feet wide, from the harbour. These entrances are provided with dock-gates of a novel construction, which has been recently made the subject of a patent. The peculiarity consists in their being made entirely of wrought-iron plates, in the form of a water-tight caisson, by which the constructive principle of the Britannia Tubular Bridge is applied, and the greatest strength is secured by the smallest expenditure of materials; and the gates being at the same time made hollow and water-tight, are buoyant, and move with the greatest ease when being opened or shut. They have been executed by Messrs. Simpson, of Pinllico, from the designs of the Dock Company's engineer;

and our Sketch shows them in the act of being opened, a part of one gate being represented as cut off, to show the internal construction.

MR. GOULD'S COLLECTION OF HUMMING-BIRDS IN THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

THIS celebrated collection, which added so extensively to the attractions presented by the Zoological Society to their myriad visitors during last summer, has been recently re-opened on a new site, with the manifest improvement of no extra charge being made to the public for admission to it. The liberal spirit in which this change has been effected evinces a true desire, both on the part of the Society and of Mr. Gould, to meet the increasing taste of all classes for the cultivation of natural history, and therefore deserves our warmest commendation. The career of Mr. Gould has secured for him a place in the history of zoological literature which entitles him to a place in our gallery of portraits.

Mr. John Gould was born at Lyme, in Dorsetshire, on the 14th of September, 1804. At a very early age he evinced a strong desire for the study of nature; a desire which, we presume, may be termed innate, since no favourable opportunity presented itself by which it was called forth, neither had any inclination of the kind been manifested by any of the immediate members of his family. The interval between the 14th and 20th years of his age was spent under the fostering care of the late John Townsend Alton, Esq., at the Royal gardens at Windsor, where a taste for botany and floriculture was added to his previous bent for zoology. Shortly after this he was induced to remove to London, as a field likely to afford a wider and more successful scope for his studies.

In the early part of 1830 a fine series of birds from the hill countries of India came into his possession. As this was the first collection of any extent which had been sent to this country from the great Himalayan range, most of the

species comprised therein were new to science; and for this reason Mr. Gould was advised by the late Mr. Vigors to attempt the delineation and description of one hundred species, under the title of "A Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains." This advice was followed, and the first part of a work, from the appearance of which dates the commencement of Mr. Gould's career as an ornithologist, was published on the 1st of January, 1831. The success of this work was far greater than could have been anticipated—so much so, indeed, as to induce Mr. Gould to commence another of a much more extensive and important character on the Birds of Europe, illustrated in 450 plates, forming five folio volumes. During the progress of this latter work the author's attention was directed to the South American group of Toucans, mainly from the circumstance of a living example being then in the possession of his friend Mr. Vigors. The study of this group induced him more than once to visit the principal museums of central Europe, in order to acquire the requisite information for a "monograph of the Ramphastidae." This being finished, he published a similar monograph of the Trogonidae. These various works having been completed, Mr. Gould, in the spring of 1838, left England for Australia, for the purpose of studying the natural productions of that country, of which previously so little had been made known; the result of his visit being the acquisition of a vast amount of most interesting information which has been duly laid before the public in "The Birds of Australia," in seven folio volumes, comprising figures and descriptions of upwards of 600 species, 300 of which were either new to science or very imperfectly known. Another result of his visit is the work on the Mammals of Australia, now in progress; and which, judging from the portion we have seen, bids fair to be a fit companion to the Birds, at present the most valuable and original of Mr. Gould's varied publications.



JOHN GOULD, ESQ., F.R.S., THE ORNITHOLOGIST.—FROM A LITHOGRAPH BY MAGUIRE.

From the commencement of his career as an ornithologist, Mr. Gould's attention was especially directed to that lovely group, the Trochilidae, or humming-birds; but the late Mr. George Loddiges, of Hackney, being at that time engaged in adding to his fine collection, Mr. Gould surrendered the subject in favour of his friend, presuming that at some time or other he would be induced to favour the world with the result of his investigations: premature death having, however, prevented Mr. Loddiges from doing this, if, indeed, he ever contemplated it, Mr. Gould has been induced to resume his study of the subject, and to form the unrivalled collection now exhibiting to the public in the Gardens of the Zoological Society in the Regent's Park. The accompanying Engraving represents the interior of the elegant building erected for their reception, as it appeared in 1851: it has since been slightly altered, to afford greater facilities for the immense number of visitors who now have access to the collection. We



INTERIOR OF THE HUMMING-BIRD HOUSE, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

We have but to add to this sketch of the French politics of the

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

week, the fact that the President, in defiance of justice and of law, as well as of public opinion, has effected a forcible seizure of the Château d'Eu, the property of the Orleans family. The pertinacity with which he outrages common decency as well as justice, in his onslaughts on the property of the Princes of Orleans, is a peculiar trait in the President's character. His conduct seems prompted by vindictiveness, rather than by policy; though why he should be vindictive towards a family whose father twice spared his life when he had legally forfeited it, is not explicable to ordinary minds or by ordinary reasoning.

The case of Mr. Feargus O'Connor merits notice for public, far more than for private, consideration. To preserve society from the dangers consequent upon the personal liberty allowed to a furious madman, would seem to be a matter of police rather than of any other form of law; but, from want of the necessary authority on the part of the police, and in the absence of a friend to take the proper precautions in behalf of this lunatic, a very considerable risk has been incurred, not only by every gentleman in the House of Commons, but by the public in the streets and usual places of resort. It has long been evident that the unfortunate member for Nottingham is labouring under a dangerous lunacy, and his freaks have alternately aroused the laughter, the pity, and the indignation of those who either heard of, or were spectators and victims of them. It is, therefore, fortunate that the House of Commons has at length committed the maniac to custody before life was lost. It seems, however, to be a defect that the police should not be allowed to stand in loco parentis or in loco amicum in such a case at this. For two or three months this unfortunate gentleman has been at large, though notoriously and dangerously insane. Had it not been for the offended dignity of the House of Commons, it is probable that he might have so continued until some fatal catastrophe had been the result. If it be not worth the while of the friends and relatives of Mr. O'Connor (we suppose he is not destitute of both) to incur the expense of a writ de lunatico inquirendo, it is surely worth the while of society to take precautions against such perils as are consequent upon the liberty of madmen. The present incarceration of the unfortunate man is purely accidental and exceptional. If the House of Commons were dissolved to-morrow, its powers to keep him in custody would expire, and he would be again let loose, in all probability, more furious than before. We trust, however, that immediate measures will be taken, independently of the House of Commons, to prevent such a result, and that a safe asylum and proper medical care will be immediately provided for this unhappy individual. It is these that he requires, and not the "durance vile" which the Serjeant-at-Arms has afforded him.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Queen and the Prince Consort have been dispensing a regal hospitality at Windsor Castle during the past week, visiting the Ascot race-course on Tuesday and Thursday, and on each day giving magnificent banquets in St. George's Hall to Royal and distinguished guests in the evening.

The Court arrived at Windsor Castle from Buckingham Palace on Monday. Her Majesty and the august party were escorted by a detachment of light dragoons to the terminus of the Great Western Railway, at Paddington, and took their departure by a special train for Windsor, where at the railway station the Queen was received by a guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards, with the band of the regiment.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Court, went to Ascot races. The august party quitted the Castle at five minutes past twelve o'clock, in six open landaus and four, and two open pony carriages and four, attended by numerous outriders in scarlet liveries. The first carriage conveyed her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier. In the evening her Majesty gave a grand dinner to a numerous party of distinguished guests. The following were present:—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, the Duchess of Atholl, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Duke of Cleveland, the Duke of Wellington, the Duchess of Sutherland, Monsieur and Madame Van de Weyer, the Spanish Minister, the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter and Lady Mary Cecil, the Marquis of Bath, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, &c.

On Wednesday the unfavourable weather prevented her Majesty leaving the Castle.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince, with the Court and a large party, again visited Ascot. The Royal cortege consisted of eight carriages and four, with postillions in state scarlet liveries, and numerous outriders on horseback. The Royal party returned to the Castle at ten minutes past five o'clock. In the evening the Queen gave a grand dinner in St. George's Hall, to a circle of upwards of 50 guests. The table was decorated with vases, candelabra, ice-pails, and tureens of gold plate, and opposite the Queen's seat was placed the St. George's candelabrum. At each end of the hall were two lofty buffets, on which were displayed a magnificent selection of gold shields, salvers, cups, vases, tankards, and statuettes; the centre ornament of each buffet being a Goodwood Cup, won by Fleur de Lis (the property of his late Majesty, King William IV.) two successive years—1829 and 1830. Her Majesty had afterwards an evening party.

The Countess of Desart has relieved the Marchioness of Ely in her duties as Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on Saturday, at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's. In the evening, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, honoured her Majesty's Theatre with her presence. Lady Fanny Howard, Sir George Cooper, and Lord James Murray were in waiting on the Duchess of Kent, and Lady Suffolk and Baron Knesbeck attended the Duchess of Cambridge.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—It is understood that the preliminaries are arranged for a matrimonial alliance between the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P., and the amiable and accomplished Lady Mary Howard, youngest sister of the Duchess of Sutherland.

SIR JAMES MATHESON, BART.—In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday last, under the head of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, it is stated that Sir James Matheson, M.P., was prevented from attending in consequence of severe indisposition. We are happy to learn that this is not the case, the honourable Baronet having been absent from town on electioneering business, in the north of Scotland.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Vice-Admiral of the Red Robert Jackson died a few days since. This gallant officer saw much service, and was at the landing at Egypt. By the death of this officer, Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, C.B., the senior Lord of the Admiralty, becomes Vice-Admiral and Captain Superintendent of Haslar Hospital; Sir W. E. Parry becomes Rear-Admiral; and Commander Bruce, the commander-in-chief on the coast of Africa station, is now the senior Captain for promotion.

NEW GUNS FOR THE SERVICE.—Two nine-pounder guns with six-pounder bores, are to be cast, and then rifled similar to the new rifle now in use, to see if they will fire the shots with more rapidity and certainty than those in present use.

A number of workmen at Woolwich have commenced laying the blocks under the same slip from which the *Agamemnon*, 90, was launched on the 22d ult., for the purpose of immediately commencing the building another 90 gun screw steam ship of war, a sister vessel to the *Agamemnon*, and to be named the *Edgar*. The blocks are already laid more than half the entire length of her keel, and her timbers are in progress of being converted at the saw-mills.

The following is a return of the number of persons serving under the several denominations and ratings respectively of petty officers, able seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, on board her Majesty's ships and vessels of war on the 1st day of January, 1852:—Petty officers, 4431; able seamen, 11,118; ordinary seamen, 4095; landsmen, 109; boys, 4765; total, 24,519. No bounty whatever is at present payable to seamen for entering the naval service. The bounty paid to privates of the marine corps on enlistment, £3 17s 6d. The period of enlistment in the Royal Marine corps, twelve years.

THE LADIES' CHARITY SCHOOL.—On Wednesday, at Stationers' Hall, there was an innovation on our standing public dinner arrangements, that, we trust, may become the rule, and not the exception. Some 150 ladies and gentlemen were seated at the same board, to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the admirable institution in John-street, Bedford-row, which, under the superintendence of a ladies' committee, provides education, clothing, and maintenance for 51 girls, from all parts of the United Kingdom, whether orphans or not, from eight up to the age of fourteen years; and a beautiful and affecting scene was it to witness the procession of these interesting children, with their mistresses, round the room, receiving the kind and benevolent regards of the company. A lady wrote and adapted to music some verses, which the children sang in unison in touching style. The appeals on behalf of the school were able and eloquently enforced by John Masterman, Esq., M.P., the chairman; Sir Charles R. Price, Bart., Sir James Duke, M.P., the Rev. Canon Dale, Mr. Booker, M.P., Mr. Masterman, Jun., Mr. Christie, M.P., Mr. J. Venn, Alderman Hooper, &c. There were also present Alderman Cubitt, M.P., Alderman Carden, Sir J. Hodgkinson, Sir J. Hall, Mr. Butterworth, Mrs. Somes, Mr. J. Somes, Mr. G. Hoby, the hon. secretary, Miss Hoby, the zealous lady secretary, &c. The donations and subscriptions amounted to £950 15s., amongst which were Miss Burdett Coutts, £100; the Goldsmiths' Company, 10 guineas; the Stationers' Company (who liberally also gave the use of their hall), 10 guineas; Mr. Booker, M.P., 20 guineas. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Hobbs, with Mrs. Endersohn, Messrs. Lockey and Phillips (of the English Glee and Madrigal Union), assisted by Miss Emma Phillips, a young and promising vocalist, the daughter of Mr. H. Phillips, and by Mr. T. Young the counter-tenor. The grace, Festa's piquant madrigal, "Down in a flowery vale," Dr. John Bull's version of the National Anthem, Dr. Whitfield's glee, "Bird of the wilderness," were excellently rendered. Mr. Harker's voice, as the toastmaster, was potential as usual. We shall give an engraving of this delightful meeting next week.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.—The anniversary festival of this hospital, which was founded in 1835 for the cure of fistula and other diseases of that nature, was held on Monday, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. Sir Chas. Burrell, M.P., presided, in the absence of the Lord Mayor, who was prevented from attending in consequence of a sudden domestic affliction. Among the company present were Lieutenant-General Sir J. L. Lushington, Admiral Sir E. Parry, J. Masterman, Esq., M.P.; Henry Hoare, Esq., Frederick Salmon, Esq., the surgeon to and founder of the hospital, &c. In order to show the benefits derivable from the institution, it is only necessary to state that in the past year 563 patients had been treated, of whom 322 were discharged cured, and that the total number received since the foundation of the hospital has been 7068. The list of subscriptions announced contained, amongst numerous others, the following:—The Lord Mayor, £10 10s.; J. Masterman, Esq., M.P., £10 10s.; Messrs. Hoare and Co., £21; the Auxiliary Society of Relieved Patients, for the building fund of a new hospital about to be erected, £12 12s.; and for the general fund, £31 10s.; W. C. Jones, Esq. (second donation), £105; Matthew Uzielli, Esq., £52 10s.; P. Cazenove, Esq., £21; Mrs. Neate, £21; Sir C. Burrell, £10; G. Holgate Foster, £31 10s., &c. The total of subscriptions received exceeds £1280.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON.—On Saturday last the anniversary dinner of this hospital took place at the London Tavern, the Earl of Carlisle in the chair, supported by T. Greene, Esq., M.P.; General De la Motte, J. Ellerson, Esq.; R. Lambert Jones, Esq.; Rev. A. Campbell, and about 200 other gentlemen. The amount of subscriptions announced was about £3300.

BEER TRADE SOCIETY'S ASYLUM.—The foundation-stone of the proposed asylum which the members of this metropolitan association are about to erect at Peckham was laid on Wednesday, by the Right Hon. Lord Montagu, F.R.S. The ceremony was commenced and concluded by a short prayer, offered up by the Rev. J. G. Stone, M.A., incumbent of St. Mary Magdalen, Peckham. An address was read by Mr. Bishop, which stated that the asylum was intended for aged and deserving members of the Beer Trade Society. The company afterwards repaired to a cold collation, provided by Mr. Wolf, of St. Paul's Churchyard, and the remainder of the day was devoted to a festival in honour of the occasion.

THE FRENCH REFUGEES.—On Tuesday evening, at nine o'clock, a soirée, the proceeds of which are to be given to the refugee fund, was held at the Literary Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court-road. Mr. Robert Le Blonde having been called to the chair, read a letter from Viscount Godefrich enclosing £10, from M. Mazzini a letter enclosing £1, also letters from Ledru Rollin, Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., explaining the cause of their absence. After some preliminary remarks, and the adoption of a sentiment pledging the meeting to use their efforts for the support of the refugees now in this country, M. Louis Blanc addressed the meeting in English, and spoke in feeling terms of the sufferings endured by the French refugees in London, isolated as they were by the difference of their language. Having expressed his gratitude for the kindness which his countrymen had experienced, M. Louis Blanc gave way to M. Leroux, M. Cabet, and other speakers, the proceedings terminating at a late hour.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ART.—On Saturday last Mr. Owen Jones delivered the first of a morning course of four lectures on true and false principles in the decorative arts, in the theatre of the department, at Marlborough House. He discoursed upon the general principles which have pervaded all perfect works in the decorative arts in all times, and showed the close connexion which has ever existed between these arts and architecture. He next described the disordered state of the decorative arts at the present time, and its bad consequences; and having proved the general want of knowledge of the subject on the part of the public, he contended with great force, and with much happiness and originality of illustration, that art education was indispensable to all classes.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.—The eighth annual general meeting of the above institution was held on Monday, in the laboratory of the college, Oxford-street; Benjamin Oliveira, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair. The report showed that the number of students at the college fell off last year. The number entered for the present session is much larger. It is proposed to erect a large lecture-hall at the college. The meeting rendered its best thanks to Dr. Hoffman for his services, and voted him the sum of £100 to assist him in prosecuting his experiments on alkaline substances. The balance-sheet showed an income of £1188 1s. 2d., including £648 2s. students' fees; and the expenditure was £1077 8s. 1d., leaving a balance in hand of £110 13s. 1d. The debts were £403 15s. 3d. A vote of thanks having been passed to his Royal Highness Prince Albert as patron, and thanks having also been given to B. B. Cabell, Esq., the treasurer, and to the chairman, the business terminated.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.—The second exhibition of American flowers took place at these gardens on Saturday last. The great attraction of the day, in respect of flowers, was the collection of rhododendrons and azaleas, which, though not yet fully blown, were exceedingly beautiful. The fragrance of the different flowers in bloom was delicious. Amongst the company present were the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, Lieutenant-General Sir John Doveton, Lady March, Sir R. I. Murension, Major-General Bourcheir, the Bishop of Chester, Lord Blaney, Lady Desart, Lady Adea Norton, Lord Shelburne, &c. The exhibition held on Wednesday was, in consequence of the extreme wetness of the day, very thinly attended. The usual number of prizes was awarded.

LIBRARIES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—Upwards of 100 of the parishioners of St. Martin's-in-the-fields met their vicar, the Rev. H. Mackenzie, on Wednesday evening, to inaugurate the establishment of a library and reading-room for their use, in the building of the Northern Schools, Castle-street, Long-acre. The rev. gentleman was supported by the Earl of Harrowby, Viscount Ingestre, Sir Walter James, Bart., the Rev. T. Jackson (canon of St. Paul's Cathedral), and several other clergymen and gentlemen. After the company had partaken of refreshments, the vicar delivered an appropriate address, in the course of which he announced a valuable contribution of books from his Royal Highness Prince Albert, a donation of £5 from the Lord Bishop of London, and read letters expressing sympathy and countenance from the Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Godefrich, Lord J. Manners, Sir W. P. Wood, and other gentlemen, who were unavoidably prevented from attending. Addresses were also delivered on the occasion by the Earl of Harrowby, Viscount Ingestre, the Rev. T. Jackson, &c.

THE NEW BRIDGE AT WESTMINSTER.—A copy of Mr. Walker's letter to the Commissioners of Westminster-bridge has just been printed, by order of the House of Commons. Mr. Walker proposes that the new bridge shall be of granite, the most durable of all materials for the purpose; the spans of the arches (flat segments of a circle) to be the same as the present arches, and that the bridge shall be as nearly as possible upon the site of the present one, with an addition southward for the proposed increase of width. As respects the purchase of property, the only buildings required to be taken down on the Westminster side, according to this plan, would be those on the south side of Bridge-street, all of which are required for the completion of the new Houses of Parliament, and are already condemned for removal. This would leave a width from the north side of Bridge-street to the proposed front of New Palace-yard of 100 feet, and the clear distance from the bridge, supposing it to be 70 feet wide, to the Speaker's house would be 120 feet. Mr. Walker mentions that Messrs. Cubitt and Co. have offered to build a temporary bridge in one year.

VENTILATING AND LIGHTING THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The second report from the select committee on the ventilation and lighting of the House of Commons contains the following suggestion:—"As regards future management, the entire responsibility of ventilating and lighting the House and its appendages should be confided to one competent person, under the direction and supervision of the Board of Works; and with a view to secure proper attention to any complaints that may hereafter arise, a committee should be named at the commencement of each session, to confer with the Board of Works upon any measures that may appear necessary to remove such complaints."

NEW RIVER COMPANY.—The committee on the Metropolitan Water Bill have passed the preamble of this bill for improving the supply of water, the expense for making the several works for which is estimated at £266,350.

FIRE IN LAMBETH.—On Wednesday morning, between two and three o'clock, a fire, attended with the destruction of property valued at some thousands pounds, suddenly burst forth from a long range of premises situate between Bennett-street and Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road. The principal building was occupied by Mr. Saxton, a timber-merchant. In spite of the most strenuous exertions of the firemen the flames were not entirely extinguished until an advanced hour of the morning. The premises in which the disaster commenced were all but gutted, and a great number of those adjoining were seriously damaged.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.—On Wednesday, the Parliamentary committee, of which the Right Honourable Lord Hotham is the chairman, declared that the preamble of the British Electric Telegraph Company's Bill had been proved.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.—It is stated that the Lord Chancellor has appointed Richard Jebb, Esq., of Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, as chairman of the commission. This gentleman is a near relative to Lieutenant-Colonel Jebb, R.E., Surveyor-general of Prisons.

FIRE AT MESSRS. CLOWES'S PRINTING-OFFICE.—On Thursday a destructive fire occurred on the extensive premises of Messrs. Clowes, the well-known printers, in Duke-street, Blackfriars. The flames were first discovered on the premises to the right of the entrance gateway, in Duke-street, at about ten minutes past one, P.M., immediately after the workmen had left for dinner; and so rapid was the progress of the fire, that in less than ten minutes from the commencement the whole of the large block of buildings was enveloped in flames. On the premises destroyed was a large quantity of paper in reams, and the whole of the printed stock of the firm, comprising several extensive works ready for binding. There were also destroyed five hydraulic presses, valued at nearly £1000. In one of the rooms was also a large assortment of type, which has been irretrievably damaged. It is impossible to estimate the loss by the conflagration, the books in sheets forming a large amount, and which it will be impossible to replace without great loss of time. We are happy to add, that by the timely aid of nine engines the fire was confined to the block of buildings in which it originated. The premises were insured in the Sun, Royal Exchange, Phoenix, and Westminster offices.

A MISERABLE HABITATION.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at the Cottage of Content Tavern, Lock's-fields, Waltham, on the body of Sarah Bygraves, aged five weeks, the child of a mat-maker and hawker, who, with a family of a wife and four children, had occupied as a habitation for the last five years a caravan, now standing in a cow-yard in Lock's-fields, for which he paid 1s. 6d. a week rent; their chief food being dry bread and tea, with meat occasionally upon Sundays. The deceased was found dead on Tuesday morning by the side of her mother, who had put her to bed on the previous night apparently in good health. It was stated at the inquest that the residence of the poor persons was not even fit for swine. Verdict, "Natural death." Proceedings are being taken to indict the owner of the caravan.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending Saturday, June 5, were—Males, 814; females, 742; total, 1556. The deaths during the same period were—Males, 525; females, 475; total, 1000. Showing an important increase on the previous week, in which the number was only 883. A comparison of facts in the last two returns shows an increase in some epidemic complaints; namely, measles, which rose from 16 deaths in the preceding week to 23 in the last; diarrhoea, which rose from 13 to 20; typhus, &c., in which the numbers were respectively 38 and 49; whilst scarlatina increased from 41 to 63. Pneumonia also rose from 46 to 58; whilst the mortality of bronchitis was stationary. Phthisis suddenly became more fatal, rising from 119 to 150 cases. In the last week 40 persons died from small-pox, 32 being children, and 8 of 15 years of age and upwards. Five of the sufferers had been previously vaccinated: their ages were 6 months, and 5, 15, 16, and 35 years.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.687 inches. The weather was cold, the mean temperature of the week having been only 52.5 deg., which is 5.7 deg. below the average of the corresponding weeks of ten years. The mean daily temperature was below the average on every day of the week, and the extent of this depression varied from 9 deg. on Sunday to 4 deg. on Wednesday, and from 6 deg. on Thursday to 2 deg. on Saturday. The wind blew generally from the south-west and south; and the amount of rain that fell in the week was 0.20 inches.

OXFORD BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

On Monday the public baths and wash-houses which have recently been completed in Oxford were opened to the public, and the event was commemorated by a meeting of the committee and subscribers, within the walls of the establishment. P. Duncan, Esq., of New College, who had given about £1200 towards the carrying out of this undertaking, attended to assist at the ceremony of the opening of the establishment, and was accompanied by the Principal of Brasenose College, the Principal of Magdalen Hall, Rev. J. Hill (late Vice-Principal of St Edmund Hall), the Mayor, Aldermen Butler, W. Thorp, Warburton, Browning, and Spiers, and several other influential parties. Mr. Duncan, in the course of his address to the meeting, offered another donation of £500 towards the liquidation of a debt of £750 that was owing by the establishment.

A lamentable accident, however, occurred, to mar the satisfaction which the event of the day was calculated to diffuse amongst the inhabitants of the city. In about a quarter of an hour after those preliminary proceedings had been finished, a great crash was heard, when it was discovered that the hot and cold water cisterns had fallen, and that the tall shaft and walls adjoining were thrown down, presenting a desolate heap of ruins upon the very spot where, but a few minutes before, the founders and supporters of the undertaking were congratulating themselves on the successful termination of their labours. A boy named Burchell was instantaneously killed, and the stoker, Wordsworth, was so severely injured that he died shortly afterwards. About five or six other persons who were employed about the place were more or less injured by the falling of the ruins.

An inquest on the bodies was opened on the following day, before Mr. Brunner, city coroner. George Williams, superintendent of the Oxford Waterworks, stated his belief that the accident was occasioned by the want of water in the hot water-tank, and that steam was generated faster than the condensing pipe could carry it off, and causing a greater pressure on the hot-water cistern than the weight of the cold-water cistern above it. Assuming that to be the case, he said that the natural consequence would be to burst the hot-water tank, expand the walls on which it rested, and to throw down the cold-water tank and shaft. The coil pipes in the hot-water cistern had been tested with 23 lb. pressure last week for two hours. The inquest is not yet concluded. The parties who were injured are progressing favourably.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Intelligence was received at Lloyd's on Wednesday of a most serious collision having occurred, about two o'clock on Sunday morning, between the *Clyde* screw steam-ship, belonging to the Carron Company, and a coaster named the *Beehive*, on the steamer's recent trip from the Thames to Grangemouth, which resulted in the foundering of the smaller vessel and the loss of three lives.

RAILWAY COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Tuesday afternoon, William Walker and John Walker, married men, residing at Brigg, were killed, in consequence of a collision that took place on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. The accident was occasioned by the breaking of the piston-rod, disabling the engine of a ballast train which left Grimsby for Sheffield. At the end of the train was a passenger carriage, containing seven persons, amongst whom were the deceased, who alone remained in the carriage after the breaking of the rod. Before the luggage train which was then due from Retford could be signalled of the danger, a collision took place, which resulted in the destruction of several of the carriages, and the loss of the two lives referred to.

FORCE OF HABIT.—A rather curious instance of the force of habit occurred on the premises lately erected in West Nile-street, Glasgow, on the part of one of the workmen employed there. It appears that the men engaged in finishing the interior of the house have been in the habit of jumping in and out through the large front windows, instead of passing by the legitimate entrance. Recently, however, this favourite way of entrance and exit had been closed, having been filled with large pieces of plate glass. On Thursday (last week) one of the men, after loading himself with his tools, to the horror of his companions, very coolly took a spring, and cleared the window in fine style, carrying with him in his progress £15 worth of glass. On alighting, he really looked like a man waking from a dream, and the bewildered expression with which he stared at the havoc he had made by his gymnastic exploits would have formed a subject for the pencil of Wilkie.

The Egyptian Government has just concluded a new treaty with England for transit of despatches. From the 1st of July next, the English Post-office will deliver to the Egyptian Government at Alexandria the despatches from Great Britain and other countries for India, by which they will be carried to Suez at their risk and peril, instead of, as before, by English agents. The despatches from Suez to Alexandria will be carried in the same manner.

A few nights ago an explosion took place in a railway carriage upon the Dublin and Cork line, which, though occasioning great consternation amongst the passengers, was fortunately attended with no serious results. The accident was occasioned by the unexplained ignition of a quantity of combustibles which Mr. Bruce, a pyrotechnist, was conveying to the Cork Exhibition, with a view to a display of fireworks at the opening of the building. An application was subsequently made at a police court by one of the passengers, which resulted in Mr. Bruce being bound over in his own recognisance of £50 to answer any charge that may be preferred against him.

On Saturday afternoon, about three o'clock, some excitement was created at the Stock Exchange by the circumstance of the beadle refusing to permit a City detective of the name of Storey to enter the building, for the purpose of apprehending a young man of respectable connexions who had robbed his employer (a gentleman carrying on business in the neighbourhood of Thames-street) of a considerable sum of money, and who had taken refuge within the Stock Exchange. After some expostulation with the secretary, who told him that he had been rightly refused admission, Storey was permitted to pursue his search; but in the meantime the offender had escaped by some other entrance.

At an adjourned meeting of the London and Brighton Railway Company, the amendment calling upon the directors to convene a special meeting of proprietors respecting the projected outlay of £75,000 by the company for the purpose of accommodating the traffic to and from the Crystal Palace to be erected at Sydenham, was declared to be carried.

Letters from Sierra Leone, lately received by the *Hellespont*, state that the intercourse between Gambia and that settlement was rapidly extending. The number of native traders who had left Sierra Leone for the Gambia since the 1st of January was 125, taking with them upwards of 1500 packages of co a nuts, a description of produce which is in great demand in the interior, and is now grown largely in the colony, although six years ago the trade was unknown.



WINDSOR CASTLE, FROM "THE SLOPES."

WINDSOR CASTLE, FROM "THE SLOPES."

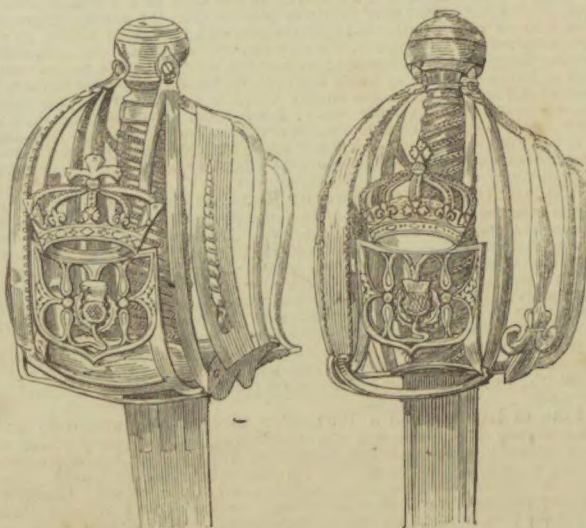
MOST of our readers have doubtless seen in the *Court Circular* (the gossip of the Court at Windsor) the pithy announcement that the "Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Slopes" on such and such a day, without knowing particularly in what part of the Park the Slopes are situated, or what they are like. Our Engraving shows a view in the Slopes, which are on the shelving side of the hill on which Windsor Castle is built, or more definitively on the northern side of the hill, as it is only on this side that the hill rises abruptly, being laid out in walks running in all directions, now skirting the side, and anon winding about. Here are some of the most charming "bits" of scenery it is possible to imagine concentrated in a comparatively limited spot. The trees are of the most luxuriant growth, and of every species, their branches almost sweeping the grassy sides of the hill; and in sunny corners there are little alcoves surrounded by clusters of rich flowering shrubs; whilst seats placed at points where the finest views are to be obtained, invite attention, and indicate the reason of their being in such spots. From the northern terrace the casual visitor to Windsor looks over a great part of the Slopes; in fact, the tops of the tall trees growing in the Slopes under the terrace walls are the foreground to the exquisite view obtained thence over the finely-wooded Home Park, the river to Eton College, and the wide expanse of country beyond. From the shady walks in the Slopes there are many lovely little glimpses of the country, the rich foliage of the trees serving as natural frames to the beautiful little pictures; and looking up the Slopes, the ivy-clad old walls and the tall towers of Windsor Castle are here and there to be seen amidst the foliage, and enhance the beauty of the spot with admirably picturesque effect. Such a glimpse of the Castle is the subject of our Engraving, which represents an angle tower, near the Elizabethan portion of the edifice, and the varied character of the paths is indicated by those shown in the View. The Slopes are continued, in their picturesque character, towards Frogmore, and are everywhere exquisitely laid out. They are, however, not open to the public, but are portions of the Castle demesne set apart for the exclusive use of her Majesty and the Royal family.

In olden times the Slopes were laid out in terraces, a fragment of which still remains. At the foot of the hill, traces of the Protestant martyrs in the Maryan persecutions, Parsons, Festwood, and Filmer, were burnt. An engraving of this martyrdom occurs in Fox's "Martyrs," and in it the terraces are plainly indicated, though then there were no trees clothing the hill side. Within the last two or three years great improvements have been made in the scenery of the Slopes,

by cutting away some of the trees, and adding to the picturesqueness of the place; and a small stream has been carried at the foot of the hill, winding in an easy though artificial water-course.

RACING SWORDS IN WINDSOR CASTLE.

IN the days of our ancestors, in addition to tankards and cups given as prizes at races, there were various other inducements held out for the winner; amongst them were swords, and in the Armoury at Windsor Castle are two silver-hilted broadswords, won at some races in Scotland somewhat more than a century since. We have engraved the hilts of the swords, which are of remarkably good design and character.



OLD RACE PRIZES.—SILVER-HANDLED BROAD-SWORDS.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

In our Journal of last week we described the accomplishment of this most desirable means of communication between England and Ireland by an electric telegraph wire stretched across the Channel from Holyhead to Howth. We now give some additional details, with Illustrations, of the interesting work.

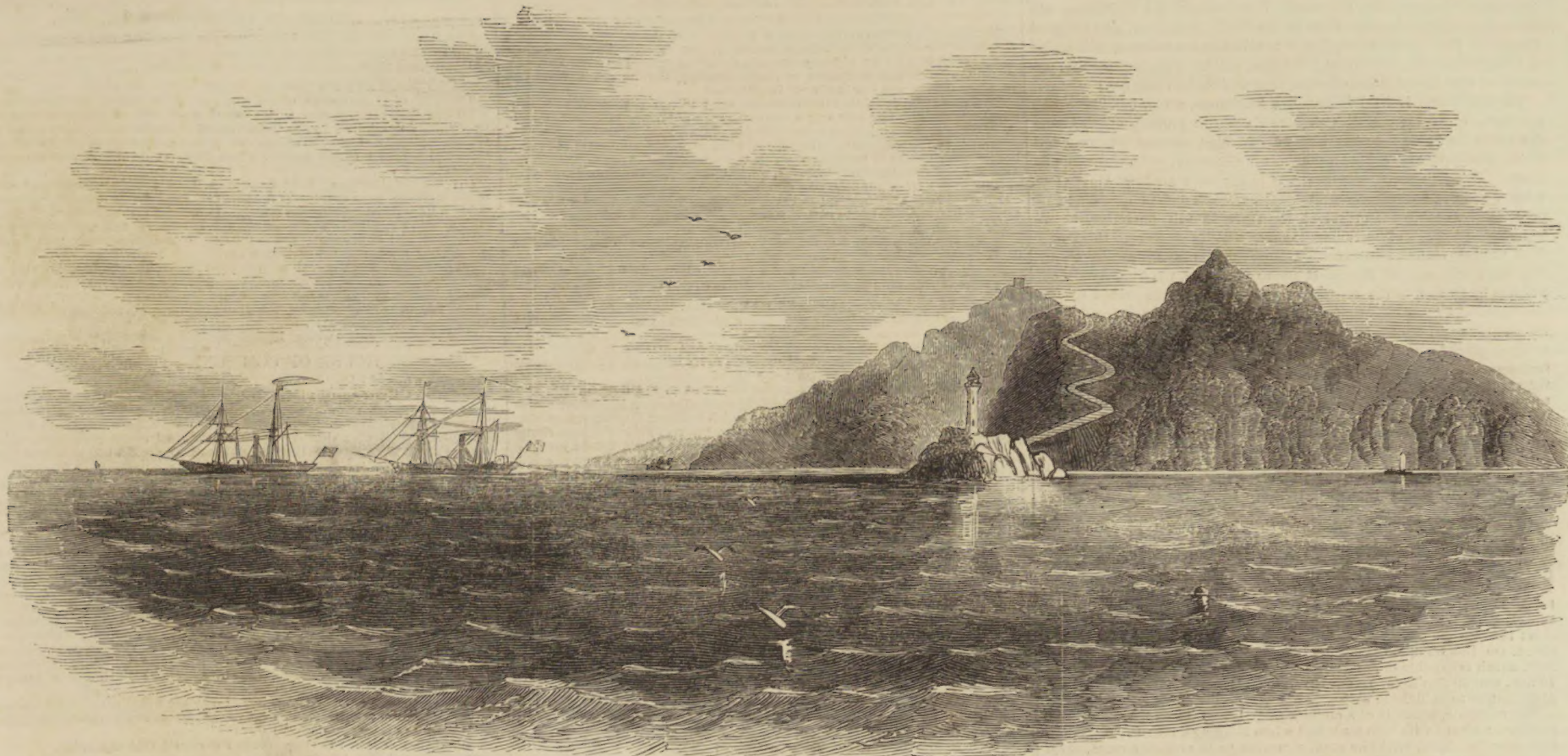
Very little notice of the intentions of the projectors of this undertaking was given to the public, the Company prudently awaiting the completion of their project before they gave it publicity. At the same time it was known to some public departments and a few individuals. The Admiralty had been applied to for a steamer and an officer to assist in laying down the line; the *Prospero*, with Lieutenant Aldridge, R.N., had been ordered round to Holyhead from Pembroke; and the Company had requested Captain Beechey, R.N., to assist them by his advice and long experience in the Irish Channel, and to superintend the laying down of the wire in the proper direction.

The rope forming the submarine communication is rather less than an inch in thickness, and contains only a single copper wire for the transmission of the electric fluid: this is enclosed in a double gutta percha tube, and surrounded with twelve galvanised iron wires, which completely protect it from chafing upon the bottom. The length of line actually required was not more than fifty-nine statute miles; but the experience of the Dover and Calais operation had shown that some additional line would be necessary; and, accordingly, eighty miles of it was put on board.

The gutta percha tube had been manufactured by Mr. Samue Statham, of the Gutta Percha Works, Wharf-road; and the wire by Mr. Newall, of the Iron Wire Manufactory at Gateshead. The weight of the wire when complete was about eighty tons, or a ton per mile.

The whole was embarked on board the *Britannia* steamer, at Whitehaven, and arrived at Holyhead early on the morning of the 29th of May last.

It was the intention to have run the line across the Channel at once, as everything conspired to favour the project: the weather was fine, the tides (of great importance) were weak, the *Prospero* and the officers had arrived, and nothing seemed wanting; but, on examining the wire, which had been hastily put on board, it was found that part was defective and would require to be cut out, and also that part of the line required to be re-coiled; it was, in fact, determined, before any attempt was made to lay it down, that every part should be thoroughly tested afresh, so



THE SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND—THE STEAMERS LAYING OUT THE LINE OFF THE SOUTH STACK LIGHTHOUSE, HOLYHEAD.

that it was Monday evening, the 31st, before everything was finally prepared. On that evening the continuity of the wire was tested by passing a shock through the whole of the line and discharging a cartridge of powder. The explosion was instantaneous, the fluid passing through the whole length of the coil of wire as it lay piled up in the hold of the vessel—a distance of 401,280 feet—in an instant.

Everything was now ready; but the delay had driven off the time to the approach of the spring tides, which run very strong in the Channel and it was doubted whether the line could be let out sufficiently fast to allow of the vessel making the passage without a great waste of line; and with such a tide, and so small a rope, it was obvious that a check, from the line getting entangled or other impediment, would have broken the cable and been fatal to the measure for that time at least. Much anxiety was in consequence felt; but, after a consultation with Captain Beechey, it was determined to proceed.

Accordingly, at two o'clock in the morning of the 1st of June the steamers started and anchored for awhile off a small bay close under Holyhead Mountain, whence the submarine line was to be connected with the line on shore: this was soon done, and at four o'clock the steamers commenced their interesting course across the Channel—the *Prospero*, with Captain Beechey and Lieutenant Aldridge on board, leading the way; and the *Britannia* following close in her track.

At the end of ten miles it had been determined to compare the distance actually gone over with the length of line that had been run out, and if the quantities were not very disproportionate to continue the route; but, if otherwise, the attempt was to be abandoned until after the springs were past. Accordingly signals were exchanged, and it was with no small degree of delight found that, in this ten miles of distance, only twelve miles of line had been expended. The next comparison was 16 miles distance to 20 miles of line; the next, 25 to 31; then 47 to 55. In this manner the comparisons were kept up, the position of the vessel being accurately determined by the measurement of angles between peaks of mountains known to the officers in the *Prospero* as points which had been determined by the Ordnance survey; the length of line veered out on board the *Britannia* being registered by a machine attached to the wheel by which it was let out, as shown in the Engraving.

The day was fine, the country on the Welch coast was still in sight, when the Wicklow hills and the land at the back of Dublin and Howth rose above the horizon, and at a little after eight o'clock in the evening the vessels reached their points of destination off Howth pier, having accomplished their task in sixteen hours, during which time they had passed through three tides nearly, viz. two floods and one ebb: but so successfully had these streams been evaded, that the length of line veered

came their arrival; and the completion of the undertaking was confirmed by a cannon on board the *Britannia*, at Howth, being fired by means of the wire from Holyhead; and to apprise the Admiralty of the success, the following message was telegraphed across the Channel:—

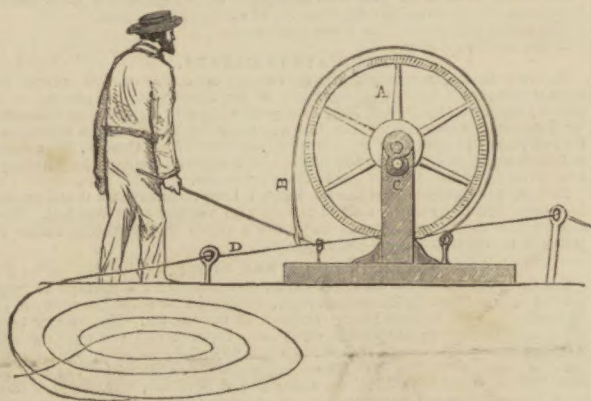
Dublin.

From Messrs. Newall and Co. to the Duke of Northumberland.
The submarine telegraph is completed, with the aid of Capt. Beechey and Lieut. Aldridge. Thanks to your Grace.

Thus was accomplished this most ardently wished for communication which was but yesterday, as it were, considered of doubtful practicability. And it compels us to remove from our minds much of the doubt we have hitherto entertained as to the possibility of effecting that far greater undertaking, the communication between the continents of Europe and America, which we one day hope to see completed.

From the position of the *Britannia* off Howth, the wire had to be carried on shore, and connected with the land line from Howth to Dublin for which purpose a thicker wire was used than that across the Channel. When done, and the whole line thought to be complete, and the parties were about to rest from their arduous labours on the following day, it was discovered that the continuity was by some unaccountable means destroyed, and no message could be passed either way between Dublin and Holyhead. The wire to Howth was tested, and found perfect; and on severing the part at the ship, the submarine continuity was also fortunately found perfect; so that the defective portion evidently rested between the ship and the land line, but where, was wholly uncertain; the line between the two places had therefore to be entirely taken up, and examined bit by bit. At last the defective part was discovered, and it appeared to have been occasioned by a spade being driven against the line while burying it in the trench. The labour which this little bit of carelessness, or perhaps ignorance, occasioned, is beyond description, but will be conceived when told that it took a whole day to remedy. All is now happily right, and the telegraph will be open to the public as soon as the necessary arrangements with the various lines in connexion with it can be effected.

The annexed Sketch exhibits the steamers laying out the line when off the lighthouse of the South Stack, which projects from the foot of Holyhead Mountain.



A. Drum by which the wire was let out. | C. Indicator, to show the length of wire run out.
B. Break, to regulate the tension of the wire | D. The wire.

MODE OF LETTING OUT THE WIRE.

out was only 65 statute miles to 59½, the real distance as the crow flies. The average rate of the vessel, therefore, was four statute miles per hour; the greatest depth of water passed over was 84 fathoms.

As the vessels neared Howth, the cheers of the people on the pier wel-



BUILDING AT CORK FOR THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MATERIALS OF IRELAND—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE CORK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BEFORE our paper reaches the hands of our readers, this Exhibition will have been opened in due form by the Lord-Lieutenant, and the good citizens of the "beautiful city," as it is called *par excellence*, with many a stranger from the surrounding districts, will be crowding its hills; upwards of 4000 season tickets having been sold within four days.

The Exhibition is held in the Corn Exchange, a new building. The entrance, or Northern Hall (the Corn Exchange proper), entered from the quays, is 76 feet square and 50 feet high, divided into nave and aisles, the nave rising into a species of clerestory, with elevated side lights. This fine apartment contains in various glass cases all the fine texture articles, damask, linens, tabinets, crochet, embroidery, &c.; and here also a tabinet and velvet loom are in full operation, showing the process of weaving those articles. From this hall is a noble arched entrance, twenty feet wide, descending by the steps into one of the finest rooms in Europe, the Fine Arts Hall, 145 feet by 53 feet, in the centre 45 feet high: it has an arched roof in one span, with laminated timber girders, and a continuous top light in the centre, 8 feet 6 inches at each side. The extreme end is circular, where is placed a noble organ, and an orchestra to contain 200 performers—the latter temporary, to be removed after the first day's performance of the ode. The view from the Northern Hall of this beautiful room, when filled with sculpture and painting, will be beautiful. The united length of these rooms seen at one time is 221 feet, running north and south. Running east and west, adjoining the North Hall, and crossing the Fine Arts Hall, is a transept 320 feet long, by 30 feet wide; adjoining which to the south at each end are halls, each about 130 feet by 80 feet—in all six great halls for the various purposes of the Exhibition, with committee and refreshment rooms, and various offices attached, spacious courts, &c.

The Exhibition Building, filled with the various objects of art and industry, now presents a brilliant *coup d'œil*. The splendid arch of the dome, with its moulded cornice, adorned with shields and banners, supported on retiring columns backed with crimson drapery, overshadows a lengthened perspective of beautiful statuary, gems of art, gushing fountains, and gorgeous fabrics, whose converging lines from floor, wall, and ceiling, meet and concentrate on a magnificent organ.

At the rear of the Exhibition Building, and adjoining the southern street, are the Banquet-hall, the Reception-room, &c. The Banquet-hall, which is capable of entertaining five hundred persons, is 90 feet by 70 feet, and 40 feet high, beautifully decorated, and having nine splendid glass lustres to be lighted with gas.

The vestibule, which is of a circular form, looks like a splendid eastern pavilion, adorned with rich pink and white hangings, mirrors, and furniture *en suite*. This, with the great reception-room and ante-room, form a suite of apartments. The vestibule leads into a well proportioned and spacious drawingroom, of a conical form, which is decorated with lively brilliant colours, after the Parisian mode, and "contrives a double debt to pay," as it serves the double purpose of an ante-room for the guests at the banquet, and a supper and promenade-room during the ball. The cornices are ornamented with shields, and vases of flowers, are placed in the niches. It leads by an easy approach and decorated archway into the Banquet-hall and Ball-room. The latter apartment is fitted up with decorations in the French style, of the richest description. The walls are hung with drapery of white and yellow bands, with a showy cornice of the same material. The supporting pillars bear narrow longitudinal stripes of purple and white, and midway from the ground a graceful trophy of arms, shields, and banners forms a striking ornament. The kitchen department reminds one of the olden times; the roasting grate alone is twelve feet long, with hot hearth, charcoal stoves, platform for kettles, &c.

Cork is like a bee-hive—full of life, expectation, energy, bustle, and business; a great impetus has been given to trade; human industry is awake and active.

ARRIVAL OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE LORD-LIEUTENANT AND THE COUNTESS OF EGLINTON.

CORK, Wednesday Evening.

Shortly after four o'clock this afternoon, their Excellencies the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess of Eglinton arrived here by special train on the Great Southern and Western Railway from Dublin, accompanied by a numerous suite and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom we observed Lord and Lady Bective, Colonel Campbell, private secretary to his Excellency; Captain Thesiger, aide-de-camp in waiting; Admiral Montgomery, comptroller; Lord Talbot de Malahide, Sir E. Macdonnell, chairman of the company; Sir G. Hudson, Bart.; the Lord and Lady Mayoress of Dublin; Dr. Harrison and E. L. Foote, Esq., hon. secretaries of the Dublin society; Alderman Gresham, and T. N. Gresham, Esq., members of the Dublin committee; W. Dilke and H. Cole, Esq., members of the executive committee of the Great Exhibition of 1851; Herbert Ingram, Esq.; S. C. Hall, Esq.; J. C. Deane, Esq., the hon. secretary of the Dublin committee, who has exerted himself most strenuously and successfully to ensure the success of the Exhibition; C. P. Roney, Esq.; O. Binger, Esq., superintendent of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, &c.

The train was driven by Mr. George Milne, the engineer-in-chief of the company, and the general arrangements were under the management of the efficient superintendent of the company, Mr. Ilberry.

A very elegant saloon carriage—formed out of one of the ordinary carriages of the company, which are remarkable for their excellence and accommodation—had been prepared for the accommodation of the Lord-Lieutenant and suite, by Mr. Coslett, the superintendent of the company's carriage works at Inchicore. The interior of the carriage was elegantly fitted up with sofas, &c., the prevailing colours being blue and gold, and on the exterior were emblazoned the Royal arms and those of their Excellencies and of the company.

At the various stations along the line there were a number of people assembled; but scarcely a cheer was heard until the arrival of the Viceroyal party at the Limerick Junction, where a very handsome luncheon was provided by the directors of the railway for his Excellency and suite. After a short stoppage, the train proceeded on its route to Cork, where his Excellency and the Countess were received by the Earl of Bandon, Lord Bernard, the Mayor and corporation of Cork, and an escort of military. His Lordship, with the Countess and suite, having been handed to an open carriage, driven by postillions, a procession was formed, and proceeded through the principal streets of the town, by which the party had a good opportunity of observing alike the poverty and wealth of the "beautiful city." His Lordship, the Countess, and suite then proceeded to the Cork station of the Cork and Bandon Railway, en route to Castle Barnard, the seat of Earl Bandon, where a grand display of fireworks was to take place in the evening.

In order that two of the most refining of arts—music and poetry—should not go unrepresented in an Exhibition in which the arts form one of the main attractions, an ode to be sung at the opening, replete with harmony and poetic feeling, has been written by J. F. Waller, Esq., better known by his writings in the *Dublin University Magazine* as "John Freke Slingsby," and set to music by Dr. Stewart, conductor of the Dublin University Choral Society. This ode will be sung by 200 voices, principally composed of members of the last-named society, and the Dublin Ancient Concert Society, who have kindly volunteered their services. Copies of the ode, elegantly bound in scarlet morocco and gold, have been forwarded from Dublin for presentation to her Majesty and Prince Albert about the time it is being executed in Cork; and elegantly-bound copies in green and gold were presented to their Excellencies the Lord-Lieutenant and Countess Eglinton on entering the railway carriage, and other copies in blue and gold were also presented to the other distinguished visitors. The music, which is enclosed in a beautiful emblematic border, bears the arms of Cork, and the motto, "The darkest hour is that before the dawn."

The line was through a beautiful country, and we could not fail to notice with gratification the large amount of excellent stock visible along its course.

It is a matter of deep regret that Sir Thomas Deane, Vice-chairman of the Executive Committee, who has personally superintended the arrangement of the Fine Arts department, will be prevented from taking part in the ceremony of opening by a severe attack of the gout.

(Next week we shall illustrate in a supplementary sheet, with several Engravings, this important industrial gathering; accompanied by a full report of the proceedings.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

REPRODUCTIVE PAUPER EMPLOYMENT.

The Earl of ELMESBURY presented a petition from the inhabitants of Manchester on the subject of the present system of poor relief, and praying for the introduction of a system of productive labour for paupers. The noble Earl presented the petition out of respect to his neighbours, but did not wish it to be supposed that he was a supporter of its doctrines.

Lord MONTAGUE said that the question raised in this petition was one very popular with those who took only a one-sided view of it; but in his opinion nothing could be more injurious to the interests of the community, than the course suggested by the petitioners. He objected to their plan of converting the poor-houses into a species of manufactories. It was most unjust to the honest and industrious and self-supporting labourer, whom it exposed to the most unfair competition with a set of paupers, who must at any rate be supported at the public expense. Such a system of supporting the poor in workhouses, hospitals, and asylums had depreciated the rate of wages in this metropolis to a great, and, he might even say, an unnatural extent.

After a few words from the Earl of DONOUGHMORE, the petition was laid on the table.

The report on the amendments on the Burghs (Scotland) Bill was agreed to after some conversation between the Earl of MINTO and Lord REDESDALE.

RAILWAYS IN CANADA.

Earl GREY took an opportunity of declaring his regret that the Government had terminated the negotiations which had been going on with the Canadian legislature, respecting the formation of a railway from Halifax to Quebec, and asked whether it was the intention of Ministers to lay before their Lordships any additional correspondence on the subject?

The Earl of DERBY said that the project submitted to the Government, and the only one, he was given to understand, which the Canadian legislature would consent to, was very different from the one which had been originally proposed, and by no means so well calculated to develop the resources of British North America. He thought, therefore, that the Government would not be justified in recommending to the British Parliament to guarantee so large a sum as seven millions, without receiving in return some corresponding advantage to the British empire. He should offer no objection to the production of all the correspondence upon the subject.

After a short conversation the matter dropped.

In reply to a question from the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of DERBY said that Ministers had no intention to change the Upper Chamber of Representatives at the Cape of Good Hope from an elective to a nominative assembly.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House had an early sitting. The Speaker took the chair at noon.

THE STATE OF THE WEST INDIES.

On the question of the report of the Committee of Supply.

Mr. BERNAL called the attention of the Secretary for the Colonies to a subject of great importance. Personal considerations had hitherto withheld him from pressing the state of the West Indies upon her Majesty's Government, because, not being one of its supporters, he was unwilling to do anything having the appearance of ill-will; but the position of those colonies had now become so serious, that he felt compelled to bring it under their notice, and he therefore asked what steps her Majesty's Government contemplated taking in order to provide them with a proper supply of labour?

Sir J. PAKINGTON said, as no notice had been given of the question, he could only give to it a general answer. No one could be more painfully alive to the condition of those islands than he was, but he felt that that condition had been mainly brought about by the policy adopted by this country in the year 1846. Her Majesty's Ministers had stated, on coming into office, that they did not think they could introduce any measure during the present session of Parliament with reference to the West Indies. He had, however, given directions that the necessary information should be prepared without delay, in order that he might immediately devote his attention to the subject, to ascertain what relief could be afforded.

The report of the Committee of Supply was then brought up and agreed to.

The House then again went into committee of supply on the Civil Service Estimates, which occupied the remainder of the morning sitting.

The House adjourned from 4 to 6 o'clock.

In the evening sitting.

RAILWAYS IN CANADA.

In reply to a question from Sir H. Verney, Sir J. PAKINGTON entered into some explanations respecting the letter of Mr. Hincks, which appeared in the public journals on the 31st of May, clearly showing that there was no foundation for the charge thrown upon the Colonial Office by Mr. Hincks in reference to his reception and treatment as one of a deputation from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to draw the attention of the Government to the propriety of aiding the formation of a railway in those provinces.

In reply to a question from Lord J. Russell, Lord STANLEY said that a protocol had been signed by the five allied powers with respect to Neuchâtel. There could be no doubt that Prussia had certain rights to Neuchâtel under the treaty of 1814, which France had recognised.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in pursuance of his promise in reply to Sir James Graham on Thursday night, proceeded to state the views of the Government with respect to the business of the session. He referred to the effect which the statement of the right hon. Baronet had produced upon the House, and proceeded to show that there was no ground whatever for assuming that the public business was not in a most satisfactory condition. The Law Reform Bills, to which the right hon. Baronet had adverted, had, three of them, since Thursday, passed through a most important stage, and two others had passed the House altogether. There was no material opposition anticipated to the passing of those which remained, and he believed they would be easily passed without interfering with the length of the session. With respect to the colonial bills, on which the right hon. gentleman had so strongly dwelt, he had to observe that the New Zealand Bill had since Thursday gone nearly through committee, while the Hereditary Casual Revenues in the Colonies Bill would occasion but little delay, for it consisted of only two clauses. The Bishopric of Quebec Bill also consisted of only two clauses, and was very unlikely to meet with any opposition. The Colonial Bishops Bill was also of short dimensions, and he should, therefore, give it a chance of passing. The Intramural Interments Bill was admitted to be so necessary, that he was not prepared to renounce the hope of passing it. The Metropolitan Water Bill, also, he hoped to pass, for it had been referred to a select committee, where its provisions should be so sifted that he did not anticipate any serious opposition to it in its amended shape. The Metropolitan Building Bill was not of so imperative a character and he would therefore move that the order of the day for the second reading should be discharged. The right hon. Baronet had said that they had to take 200 votes in supply, but since Thursday they had made such progress in committee of supply that he believed there were only 19 votes now remaining to be taken. The Navy Pay Bill and the Patent Law Bill, he also thought there would be little difficulty in passing; and it was to be remembered that the latter had already passed the other House of Parliament. There were two bills referred to by the right hon. Baronet with regard to Ireland—the Valuation of Land Bill, and the Whiteboy Acts Consolidation Bill. With respect to the first of these bills, he thought it very important, and so little likely to meet with opposition that he would proceed with it. The latter bill, however, he would not press. The Poor-law Board Continuance (Ireland) Bill, and the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill, he also thought of importance; and though he heard that it was intended to offer opposition to the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill, believing it to be a necessary measure, he should be prepared to meet that opposition. The bill consisted of only one clause; and with all the zeal of its opponents, and making all due allowance for their powers of eloquence, he did not think they would be able to defeat it. Having thus shown that the business of the House was not in so unsatisfactory a state as Sir J. Graham had represented it to be, the right hon. gentleman concluded by stating that he did not feel himself justified in recommending the withdrawal of any of the bills referred to by the right hon. Baronet, with the exception of the two he had named.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Metropolitan Buildings Bill was discharged.

THE MILITIA BILL.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Militia Bill, Mr. RICH moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day six months.

Mr. MACKINNON seconded the amendment.

After a short discussion, the House divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 148; against it, 220: majority, 72.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS moved the omission of the 18th clause, giving power to the Government to apply the ballot.

Mr. WALFORD opposed the motion.

The House divided, and the numbers were—For omitting the clause, 142; against it, 187: majority, 45.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved an amendment to the effect that it should not be lawful to resort, in time of peace, to the system of ballot or compulsory enrolment for the militia.

The House again divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 82; against it, 178: majority, 96.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

NAVY PAY BILL.

On the motion of Mr. STAFFORD, the House went into committee on this bill.

Mr. STAFFORD said that by the present bill the pay of seamen of the Royal Navy was never to be more than three months in arrear, instead of six. The latter arrangement was unpopular with the seamen, and contrasted unfavourably with the practice in the merchant service. The provision for six months' arrears was passed as a precaution against desertion, and as such it was now found to be unnecessary, since the condition of the seamen of the Royal fleet had been so much improved.

The clauses were agreed to, and the House resumed.

The Poor-law Board Continuance (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

The Passengers Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Corrupt Practices at Elections (No. 2) Bill was read a second time.

Lord J. MANNERS obtained leave to bring in a bill to continue and amend the Metropolitan Sewers Act.

Sir J. TROLOPE obtained leave to bring in a bill to explain two acts of the 12th and 13th years of the reign of her Majesty, concerning the appointment of

overseers and the authority of justices of the peace to act in certain matters relating to the poor in cities and boroughs.

Adjourned at 10 minutes past 1.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Militia Bill was brought up from the Commons, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The London Necropolis Bill was read a second time.

EXTRADITION OF OFFENDERS.—FRANCE.

The Earl of MALMESBURY moved the second reading of the Surrender of Criminals Bill, the object of which was to carry into effect the articles of a convention entered into by the Governments of England and France, for the mutual surrender of persons accused of crimes and offences (political offences excepted) for trial in the country where those crimes and offences were committed.

The Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, and other noble Lords expressed their approval of the measure, but objected to the new principle which it introduced, making the mere warrant of the French authorities and the proof of identity, without any proof of guilt, or even the reasonable suspicion of guilt, sufficient evidence for the surrender of persons who had placed themselves under the protection of British law.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said he felt there were difficulties surrounding the subject, but he would be willing in committee to make any amendments which might appear to be necessary.

Lord CRANWORTH thought the bill wrong in principle, and that no alteration could render it even tolerable.

After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at noon.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON presented a petition from the Association for the Repeal of Taxes on Knowledge, praying that the further prosecution of Mr. Dickens's "Household Narrative" may be delayed until a committee has inquired why the Board of Inland Revenue has selected an unstamped monthly for prosecution, when so many weekly and fortnightly publications are allowed to contain news without a stamp.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

The adjourned debate upon Mr. Spooner's motion for "a select committee to inquire into the system of education carried on at the College of Maynooth" was resumed by

Mr. FRESHFIELD, who supported the motion.

Mr. H. HERBERT said he found he could not move the amendment of which he had given notice; but if Mr. Spooner would not adopt his suggestion for a mixed commission, he (Mr. Herbert) must draw his own conclusion as to the fairness of the inquiry which the hon. gentleman contemplated. He opposed the motion.

Sir W. VERNEY, in advocating the appointment of the committee, alluded to what he stated was a practice on the part of priests in Ireland, viz. denouncing persons from the altar. He referred to an instance in which a gentleman was so denounced, because it was not his pleasure or convenience to contribute the sum pointed out by the priest to build him a house on another gentleman's property. (Cries of "Name," and "Who is the writer?") He was not going to hand the writer over to the assassin—

Captain MAGAN.—If the hon. and gallant member would not give the name of the writer of the letter, the only conclusion the House could come to was that it was not true. (Cries of "Order.")

The SPEAKER called on the hon. member to retract that expression.

Captain MAGAN said he meant it in a Parliamentary sense. (A laugh.)

Mr. V. SCULLY did not object to a fair inquiry, but he did object to an unfair and insulting inquiry, such as that proposed by the hon. member for North Warwickshire. A close and searching inquiry could take place through the medium of the visitors of the college. The hon. gentleman continued to argue in this sense from half-past one o'clock, at which time he commenced, as if speaking against time, until four o'clock, when, according to the standing order recently agreed to,

The SPEAKER quitted the chair, and did so amidst peals of laughter at the pertinacity with which the hon. and learned gentleman held out speaking for so long a time.

The House met again in the evening at six o'clock.

THE PICTURE BY TITIAN RECENTLY ADDED TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Mr. CHARTERIS asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if there was any truth in the report that a picture, said to be by Titian, which was recently purchased for the National Gallery at Marshal Soult's sale for £2400, was last year in the possession of a London dealer, by whom it was shown to several of the trustees, who might then have purchased it for £1200?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said there was no proof that a picture in the possession of a London dealer, and said to have been purchased by Marshal Soult, was shown to the trustees of the National Gallery, and offered to them for £1200. It was quite true that a picture, undoubtedly by Titian, and which had been purchased by the National Gallery, was for sale in London recently, and was seen by a friend of his; but he was not aware that that picture had been offered to the National Gallery for £1200. But he must observe that nothing was more deusive as to the real value of a picture than the fact of its acquisition by a private individual at a particular price. He knew of a picture by Murillo which had been recently sold for £24,000 sterling, which had been offered to a distinguished individual well known to many hon. members in that House only a few years ago for £8000. There were very few pictures of eminent merit that did not find their price in London at the very top of the scale. It was possible that the picture in question had been offered at a less sum than the trustees of the National Gallery took it at; but the country had given £2400 for it, and he believed that they had purchased a very valuable picture at a very moderate price.

THE PENDING MAYNOOTH DEBATE.

Mr. M. GIBSON wished to ask a question of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard to the employment of the time of this House, and the despatch of public business. They had still got the Maynooth question hanging over them, and, after a whole morning had been devoted to it, they were still as far from the termination of the debate as ever. He wished, therefore, to ask the right hon. gentleman, who was the trustee of the public for the proper application of the public time, whether he did not think it fit for him to use his influence with the hon. member for Warwickshire, to induce him to postpone all further proceedings to a more convenient season?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that he felt his duty at present to be in unison with the statement which he had already made to the House, namely, to take care that all those measures to which the Government were bound should be passed this session, with due deference to the great consummation which they all awaited. (Laughter.) That he acknowledged was itself a difficult, though he would not say an impossible task; but he must decline, with respect to the subject of Maynooth, to undertake that which the right hon. gentleman had asked him to perform.

OYSTER FISHERIES.

In answer to a question from Sir G. Clerk respecting the oyster fisheries, Mr. HENLEY said he would pay every attention to the subject, and endeavour whether he could see his way to a relaxation of the law to enable parties to fish in the months of May and June without weakening the object for which the law had been passed—namely, the prevention of poaching on the fisheries.

THE REV. MR. BENNETT.

Mr. HORSMAN moved for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances of the institution of the Rev. Mr. Bennett to the vicarage of Frome. The hon. gentleman reminded the House, that on a former occasion, when he had brought the subject forward, the Government had promised an inquiry, but his motion had been defeated by the opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that there existed an ecclesiastical tribunal of appeal, and that the House of Commons should only be appealed to in the last resort. Since then he had ascertained from the Attorney-General that there was no such tribunal of appeal, more particularly in a case in which the matters complained of had occurred abroad. Under these circumstances he felt it necessary to bring the matter once more before the House, supported as he was by additional matter with respect to what had taken place at Kington. After describing the circumstances of the complaints against the rev. gentleman's teaching at Fimlico, his forced resignation, his sojourn at Kington, and the evidence of his non-attendance at the Protestant, and his almost constant attendance at the Roman Catholic worship there, the hon. member proceeded to comment on the conduct of the Bishop of Bath and Wells in instituting him, which, he said, resulted not from ignorance but the intention of perverting justice. The Bishop of London's letter to that prelate, in which he stated the reasons why Mr. Bennett had left the living of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, completely exculpated him from blame, but made the course taken by the Bishop of Bath and Wells still more censurable. That prelate was aware of Mr. Bennett's peculiar opinions about the Bible and supremacy; and, for the satisfaction of the Protestant people of Frome, if the Bishop was satisfied with Mr. Bennett's explanation, that explanation ought to have been made public. He charged the Bishop with having instituted the Rev. Mr. Bennett in a manner calculated to defeat any objection on the part of the parishioners, or any attempt at inquiry into the grave charges against that rev. gentleman. He was of opinion that the conduct of the Bishop was contrary to law as regarded the clerical certificate required on institution, as well as on other points of equal importance. The House would, he thought, admit that he had not shown any undue wish for a Parliamentary inquiry; for the truth was, that he only sought for such an inquiry after finding that there was no other mode of redress open to the parties whose cause he advocated.

Mr. GLADSTONE addressed the House in reply to the speech of the hon. member for Cokermouth, and contended that the House of Commons was not a proper arena for the discussion of such questions as Mr. Horsman was too much in the habit of bringing before it. It had long been his opinion that the law ought to have provided some means for punishing delinquent bishops, and he would gladly consider any specific proposal with that object in view; but in this case he was prepared to assert that the Bishop of Bath and Wells was not a delinquent, and that the parishioners were perfectly satisfied with what the patron had done in reference to the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Bennett. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to defend the Bishop of Bath and Wells from the charges made against him, for none of which, he contended, was there the slightest foundation. He called upon the House not to agree to a motion which cast by implication a censure upon the right rev. prelate, who deserved commendation instead of blame for his conduct in the whole transaction; at the same time he was not opposed to a strictly legal in-

quity, either by a Government commission, or by a future committee of the House, but he never could assent to a motion so vague and so open to objection as that brought forward by Mr. Horsman.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said that the unhappy dissensions by which the Church was torn were to be traced to those clergymen of the Church of England who had taken the same course as that adopted by the Rev. Mr. Bennett—a course tending to draw finer and finer the distinctions between Protestantism and the Church of Rome, and finally to lead many to become members of the latter Church. With these sentiments, he could not help feeling that it was a great misfortune that any patron should have given so important a living as that of Frome to a person in the position of the Rev. Mr. Bennett. He had, on a former occasion, said that the question, having been raised, must be dealt with, and from that opinion he was not disposed to recede. The law officers of the Crown had given their opinions that there was no legal mode by which the circumstances of the case, particularly as regards the occurrences at Kissingen, could be made the subject of inquiry. They ought to have been inquired into by the bishop of his diocese, but the Government had no power to compel him to institute such an inquiry. With respect to the motion before the House, he must say that he could not bring himself to believe that many hon. gentlemen would think that a committee of the House of Commons was a proper tribunal to investigate such a case. The law was defective, and ought to be altered; but he felt strongly that it could never be advantageous to make the House of Commons an arena for the trial of a bishop, and he would, therefore, oppose the motion.

Sir W. P. WOOD contended that the ecclesiastical law required alteration, but its amendment was not to be brought about by making victims in individual cases, and there was therefore nothing to be gained by such an inquiry. With respect to the case of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, he thought he had no escape from inducing the Rev. Mr. Bennett without exposing himself to the serious cost attending a writ of *quare impedit*.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought he rightly interpreted the feeling of the House, after the speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Sir W. P. Wood, in saying that it would feel very reluctant to pass, even by implication, a censure upon the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who could pursue no other course than the one he had adopted without incurring the most serious risks. The state of the law in reference to such subjects was such as could not be much longer tolerated; and, without giving any specific pledge upon the subject, he would say that the reform of the ecclesiastical law should have early attention. He hoped the hon. member for Cuckermouth would not press his motion to a division.

The debate was continued by Mr. Boyle, Mr. E. Yorke, Sir B. Hall, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. E. Ellice, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Deedes, and Mr. S. Herbert. Mr. WALPOLE hoped that Mr. Horsman would not press his motion to a division, as it would not lead to any useful result.

Mr. GOULBURN moved, as an amendment, that the inquiry should be into the state of the law respecting the institution of clerics to benefices in the Church of England.

Mr. HORSMAN repudiated the amendment.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 111; against it, 156: majority, 45.

The original motion was then agreed to.

Adjourned at half-past one o'clock, thirteen hours and a half having thus elapsed from the meeting of the House at noon.

MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

[At the close of Mr. Horsman's speech a pause of some moments ensued. No hon. member rose to speak, and loud cries of "Divide!" ensued, when Mr. Gladstone and Sir Benjamin Hall rose together. The former having given way,

Sir B. HALL said—Mr. Speaker, I rose to order, to call the attention of the House to the conduct of the hon. gentleman (Mr. O'Connor) who sits near me, sitting by the side of the hon. gentleman this moment, I was crying "divide," because no member rose to address the House, when the hon. member turned round upon me and struck me in the side. (Order, order.) I told the hon. gentleman on a former occasion, that if he addressed me in the House, or subjected me to any annoyance, I should call your attention to the subject, and place myself under your protection, which I now beg to do.

The SPEAKER.—The hon. member for Nottingham has been so long a member of the House, that it is not necessary for me to remind him that it is against the rules and regulations of the House for any member either to interrupt or to interfere with another member during the proceedings of the House. I am sorry to say that the hon. member for Nottingham has of late been constantly infringing these rules and regulations—(loud cries of "Hear")—and I must now tell him that if he persists in that conduct, it will be my painful duty to call the attention of the House to the hon. member by name, and for the House to take such ulterior steps as may prevent such misconduct being repeated. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. F. O'CONNOR, who had been sitting on the front Opposition bench, close to the table, and who, during the Speaker's short address, had been loudly vociferating "Order, order," then rose, and spoke in a rambling and incoherent manner. He said—I did not do anything to the hon. baronet, and only caught him by the coat. I did not do anything whatever. He is my greatest enemy. (Order, order.) He was one of the members of the land committee that sat five years ago. (Chair, chair.) A member of the Government was then chairman of that committee, and it was composed of fifteen members. I built houses and cottages—(Order, order)—but the ruffians (the members of the land society) paid no rent. ("Order," and cries of "Chair.") I laid out my money in building, and could get no money for five years. They talked about soap. (Renewed cries of "Chair.") Members paid £60 or £150, and they were located, but the ruffians paid no rent. (Chair.) One day a farmer came up with a red cap on, and a hatchet in his hand, and was going to cut my head off—

The SPEAKER here interposed, in obedience to the loudly expressed wish of the House. He said—I must now call upon the hon. member by name. Mr. Feargus O'Connor, if you have any apology to make to the House, now is the time. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'CONNOR.—I make the apology to the House. I beg the pardon of the hon. gentleman for anything I said to him. (Hear, hear.) I apologise to the House. You are the best Speaker that ever sat in that chair. (Order, order.)

Mr. O'CONNOR resumed his seat, but immediately afterwards got up, and passing along the floor, was again called to order, for interrupting Mr. Gladstone, who was speaking.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

Mr. G. A. HAMILTON said that the first issue of new florins would take place next week.

EPISCOPAL REVENUES.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD moved the second reading of the Episcopal and Capitular Revenues Bill.

Mr. WALPOLE said that since the bill last came before the House, her Majesty's Government had come to the determination of introducing a bill on the subject themselves; he trusted, therefore, that the noble Lord would not press his motion.

Lord EBRINGTON suggested that in any measure which might be introduced by the Government, some provision should be made in the shape of a superannuation or retiring fund for bishops who were incapacitated from discharging the functions of their office.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS said a few words to the same effect.

Sir B. HALL trusted the effect of the proposed bill would be to take out of the hands of the episcopacy and of the capitular bodies the management of ecclesiastical property altogether. He hoped, also, that means would be taken to compel bishops to visit their cathedrals. In the case of the Bishop of Rochester, he believed that prelate had never made a formal visitation to his cathedral since he had held the see. He trusted that capitular bodies would also be compelled to render an account of the expenditure of their revenues.

Mr. HORSMAN thought the great difficulty the Government would have to encounter in Church reform would be the opposition of the episcopal body. Ecclesiastical law was fearfully embarrassed because it had been left for remedy of its defects to the bishops, who had proved unequal to the task; and the consequence was that the state of the Church was far behind the spirit and requirements of the age.

Mr. OSWALD agreed in much that had fallen from his hon. friend; but if the House were to intrude in spiritual matters, he did not think that any good object would be obtained.

Mr. S. HERBERT hoped that the provision in the noble Lord's (the member for Woodstock) bill would not be lost sight of, which compelled bishops to reside in their cathedral cities. Unless it was carried out, it would be encouraging that in bishops which was universally condemned in the working clergy, viz. non-residence and absenteeism. Without entering into the various extensive questions raised by the bill, he hoped the noble Lord would accede to the proposition of the Government, and withdraw it.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD was glad to be able to accede to the suggestions which had been made; and after the conversation he had had with the right hon. Home Secretary, he would consent to withdraw the bill.

The bill was accordingly withdrawn.

COUNTY ELECTIONS POLLS BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on the County Elections Polls Bill, Mr. PACE moved, as an amendment, that this House do resolve itself into the said committee upon that day six months. He denied that the extension of the time of voting in counties to two days was conducive to bribery and corruption. With respect to the saving of expense, which had been spoken of in support of the bill, if the time were more limited, he did not think hon. members should endeavour to inconvenience voters for their own purposes.

Mr. WALPOLE thought the question was more for the consideration of county members than for the Government. His own opinion was, that if the noble Lord (Lord R. Grosvenor) succeeded in going into committee, the bill could not be brought into operation at the ensuing election, because, by the act of William IV., certain notices must be given before any fresh polling-places could be appointed, and those notices could not be given, according to the act, before the next general election. He thought the noble Lord was bound to give some explanation as to the means of carrying out the measure before the House went into committee.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the noble Lord (Lord R. Grosvenor) had not convinced the Government that the bill was at all necessary. If the bill could be brought into operation in time, he would not oppose it; but he thought it might be perilous to legislate in the dark, and therefore he would feel it necessary to resist the motion of the noble Lord.

Mr. COWDEN thought the House ought to go into committee on this bill. All

the arguments against it went upon the assumption that the English people were a set who did not care for their franchise, and were never anxious to exercise it. Every argument used against this motion had been used against the motion for confining the polling in boroughs to one day. He thought the experience of boroughs would not prove that the principle was a good one, and he hoped the House would not stultify itself by rejecting a really beneficial measure.

After some observations from Sir W. B. Bridges, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. W. Miles, and Mr. Oswald,

The House divided, when the numbers were—For the original motion, 166; against it, 82: majority, 84.

The House then went into committee.

Mr. HENLEY asked if the noble Lord would assent to the introduction of a clause to postpone the period when the bill was to come into operation until fresh arrangements could be made with respect to the polling-booths, &c.

Lord R. GROSVENOR said it was his intention that the bill should come into immediate operation.

Mr. W. MILES moved an amendment to the second clause, having for its object to postpone the operation of the bill until after the 1st of January, 1853.

Lord R. GROSVENOR opposed the amendment.

The committee divided, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 91; against it, 134: majority, 43.

The amendment was consequently lost.

The bill then passed through committee.

The Friendly Societies Bill (No. 2) went through committee *pro forma*, when some alterations were inserted.

The Disabilities Repeal Bill was read a second time.

The remaining clauses of the County Courts Further Extension Bill passed through committee.

The Maynooth debate was fixed for Monday next.—Adjourned.

COMMITTEE OF MR. F. O'CONNOR.

[Whilst the House was in committee on the County Elections Polls Bill, a scene of an extraordinary character occurred, which ended in the member for Nottingham (Mr. F. O'Connor) being committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms. Mr. O'Connor, whose eccentricities had of late occasioned much annoyance to several hon. members, and no later than the previous day had called forth a reprimand from the Speaker, after perambulating the floor of the House some dozens of times, finally seated himself on the front Opposition bench, between Mr. B. Denison and Mr. T. Duncombe. Immediately on taking his seat, he proceeded to engage the latter hon. gentleman in an apparently humorous conversation, if such might be judged from his gestures and general demeanour; the hon. member for Finsbury (Mr. T. Duncombe) meanwhile endeavouring to restrain him within the limits of decorum. Mr. O'Connor, nevertheless, persevered in his grotesque and disorderly behaviour, notwithstanding the general and repeated cries of "Order;" and finally, on being remonstrated with in an apparently friendly manner by Mr. Denison, Mr. O'Connor deliberately thrust his half-clenched hand into the face of that hon. member.

Mr. DENISON appealed to Mr. Bernal for protection; and after some conversation it was resolved to report progress, and bring the matter as a general complaint before the Speaker.

The House accordingly resumed, and many hon. members complained of the indignities they had endured at the hands of Mr. F. O'Connor, and the question arose as to whether he could be considered as a free agent, upon which there appeared to be a considerable difference of opinion. In the meantime Mr. O'Connor quitted the House.

Mr. ANSTET suggested that he might be sequestered from his place in Parliament.

Mr. FITZROY complained of having been grossly insulted by Mr. O'Connor.

Sir D. DUNDAS and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL expressed their belief that Mr. O'Connor was sufficiently a free agent to know when he was doing wrong, and was, therefore, amenable for his conduct.

Mr. AGLIONBY was of opinion that Mr. O'Connor was not responsible for his actions.

Mr. WALPOLE eventually moved that Mr. F. O'Connor be committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms for disorderly conduct and contempt of the House.

Sir J. PAKINGTON seconded the motion.

The motion was carried unanimously; and Mr. O'Connor, who had in the meantime gone out of the House, was arrested in Westminster Hall, and conveyed to the prison rooms of the House.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Apprehension of Deserters from Foreign Ships Bill, and the Law of Evidence (Scotland) Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

The Differential Dues Bill, the Public Works Bill, and the Industrial and Provident Societies Bill were severally passed through committee.

The General Board of Health Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at 12 o'clock.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Mr. HUME, in reference to the contemplated National Gallery, suggested that Kensington Palace should be devoted to that purpose.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said there was reason to hope, from the interest her Majesty's and Prince Albert took in the subject, that ere long they would have a National Gallery every way worthy of this great country. He expected that early in the next session of Parliament he would be enabled to lay a plan before the House which would meet with general approbation.

SUPPLY.

The House ultimately went into a committee of supply, when several votes of the miscellaneous estimates were agreed to.

The House adjourned at four o'clock until six o'clock, when business was resumed.

KAFFIR WAR.—WITHDRAWAL OF EXTRA VOTE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, in consequence of the expense of the Kaffir war being much less than he anticipated, and in consequence of the Treasury minute that no expenditure should take place for extraordinary military establishments until the resources for ordinary military expenditure were exhausted, he had the satisfaction to inform the House that he did not feel it necessary to call for the vote of £200,000 which he thought it his duty to place before the House when he made his financial statement. (Hear, hear.)

A few more votes having been taken in supply, the House went into committee upon the New Zealand Government Bill, the consideration of the clauses of which occupied the remainder of the night, the chief point under consideration being as to the amount of compensation which the claims of the New Zealand Company, the lands of the colony entitled them to have, in case those lands were transferred upon as the bill proposed, to the sole control of the Legislature of the colony, the general impression being that 5s. per acre was a fair estimate for the claims of the company.—Adjourned.

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.

A numerous and highly respectable deputation, consisting of colonists, London merchants, and shipowners, accompanied by some members of Parliament, had an interview on Saturday last with the Commissioners of Emigration, in Park-street, for the purpose of urging the adoption of measures with a view to satisfy the present pressing demand for agricultural and pastoral labour in the Australian colonies, and likewise to suggest means by which its application should be regulated so as to prevent persons emigrating at the expense of colonial funds from resorting to the gold diggings, rather than employing themselves in those other important branches of productive industry, upon the maintenance of which the permanent welfare of Australia is mainly dependent.

Amongst the gentlemen present were Sir William Verner, Bart., M.P.; Mr. Evelyn Denison, M.P.; Mr. Wyndham Gould, M.P.; Mr. De Salis, Mr. W. Walker, Major Mercer, Mr. Nelson Smith, Mr. Learmonth, Captain Stanley Carr, Mr. C. D. Logan, &c. Mr. Evelyn Denison briefly stated the objects of the deputation, and was followed by Mr. De Salis, who explained at some length their views upon the subject of emigration.

Several other gentlemen having spoken,

Mr. Murdoch, the Chief Commissioner, having given a brief history of the gold discoveries, said that the commissioners had been able to send out in the month of December last 1900 emigrants, and that they had endeavoured since that time to keep up an equal stream; that, in order to do so, they had deputed or chartered since the 1st of January 42 ships; that, in addition to the emigrants whom they had sent out since that date, they had at present in the office either accepted emigrants or applications to the extent of 7000 persons; but that their great difficulty lay in procuring ships. That, in consequence of the very large unassisted emigration now in progress, there being 15 private ships in the docks in Liverpool, and 28 in London, the freight had risen most seriously, and that, unless it fell again, the number which the funds in the hands of the commissioners would send out would be very much reduced. That, in the hope of getting ships, the commissioners had sent their advertisements for tenders to all the principal ports in the United Kingdom, and were endeavouring to establish a *dépôt* in the colonies. In reference to the suggestion of requiring an engagement from the emigrants not to apply for a gold license, Mr. Murdoch observed that he was afraid there would be some difficulty in carrying it out, but he would be happy to consider with the gentlemen who made it whether it was at all feasible to adopt it. With reference to the objection taken to female emigrants from the workhouses of Ireland, he read a despatch from Sir W. Denison, showing that some 400 young women drawn from those workhouses, and sent out in the course of last year, had been found very teachable and well-conducted, and that, in consequence of their good conduct, many more had been applied for than the colony had received.

It was finally intimated by Mr. Evelyn Denison, that it was the wish of the deputation that Mr. De Salis should confer with the board so as to arrange the details of the arrangements then suggested.

The Indian Collection, which attracted such general attention and so much admiration at the Great Exhibition, has been put up to auction this week at the Mart in the City. The sale commenced on Monday, and was generally well attended; the biddings being pretty brisk for the various articles of curiosity and value with which the collection abounded. The auctioneer is Mr. Norton, of the firm of Hoggart, Norton, and Trist. The second part of the sale will be resumed after the lapse of a few weeks.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

LONDON UNION IN CHURCH MATTERS.—On Tuesday a meeting of the members of the National Society who were favourable to the resolution of the annual meeting of the National Society in 1849, claiming "full freedom to constitute schools upon such principles and models as are both sanctioned and recommended by the order and practice of the Church of England," was held in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. The attendance was very numerous. The Rev. Cyril Page took the chair, and stated that as the meeting was only a consultative one, he had to request that members of the press would retire. The chairman stated that he felt called upon to intimate to the meeting that those who were favourable to the resolution of the annual meeting of the National Society, in 1849, were particularly invited to attend that meeting, and thus all other persons were intruders. Upon this intimation being made, the two reporters who were present immediately left the hall.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY AND THE CATECHISM.—At a numerous meeting of the committee of the National Society, held on Tuesday, a memorial from Mr. Keble was laid before the body, praying for an inquiry into the alleged instances of the violation in Church schools of the fundamental principle of the society which provides for the universal use of the Church Catechism in the schools in connexion with it. The following resolution was passed by a majority of 13 to 5:—"That the bishops of the several dioceses be requested to ascertain, if they think fit, through the diocesan and school inspectors, or in such other way as to them may seem most expedient, what is the practice of the schools in union with the National Society within their dioceses as to teaching the Liturgy and Catechism of the Church."

FOREIGNERS' EVANGELISATION SOCIETY.—On Wednesday night the first public meeting of this society was held in the Cadogan Institution, Sloane-street, Chelsea. Major Jervis occupied the chair. The object of the society was to provide divine worship for the multitudes of French refugees and others now in London, similar to that provided by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, in Charles-street, Long-acre; the establishment of schools for the children of the refugees, and a refuge for the Catholic priests, from France, on embracing Protestantism. The Rev. M. Emilien Froissard, *pastor* of the Reformed Church of Bagnères de Bigorre, gave an interesting account of the progress of Protestantism in France, and M. Daguerre detailed fully the objects of the society.

ECCLÉSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A committee meeting of this society was held on Saturday last, and was attended by Mr. Luard (in the chair), Mr. Chambers, Mr. Dickenson, Mr. France, Sir J. Harington, Rev. T. Helmore, Rev. G. H. Hodson, Rev. H. L. Jenner, and Rev. B. Webb. Several gentlemen were elected members. Many presents were received, and various applications for advice and for pecuniary aid were considered. A grant of £5 was made towards the preservation of the Lady Chapel of Hexham Abbey Church, on condition that the committee were satisfied that the works would be superintended by a trustworthy architect.

THE BISHOPRIC OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.—By a blue book just printed at the instance of Mr. Horsman, M.P., it appears that, independently of the income derivable from the see of Gloucester, the Bishop holds a canonry in Westminster Abbey of the yearly value of £1200, and also enjoys the proceeds of the vicarage of Almondsbury, annexed to the see, which yields an income varying from £800 to £500 per annum. The gross income of the see in 1838 was £10,665, and the net income £9921. The net income for the eleven years from 1840 to 1850, both inclusive, has averaged £7000 per annum. The new palace of the Bishop, at Stapleton, has cost £23,027 5s. 9d.—viz. £11,729 15s. 10d. for land and expenses, and £11,897 9s. 11d. for house. The sources from which the expenditure has been defrayed are thus stated:—Bristol Palace fund, £7684; Carn estate sold, £3087; Horfield Great Farm, £6922; Northleach, £4566; profit on Exchequer Bills, 293; Episcopal fund, £1072.

EXCHANGES OF EPISCOPAL PATRONAGE.—The *London Gazette* has published the approval of the Queen in Council to a scheme for an exchange of patronage among several (sixteen) of the Bishops. It is compulsory upon all those who were not in possession of their sees on the 24th March, 1836; and it would appear that all the others concerned, with the exception of the Bishop of Winchester, have consented to the alterations having effect henceforward. The Bishop of London has also reserved his right in two instances. The following abstract has been made: viz. Canterbury takes 3, gives up 4; London takes 23, gives up 56; Winchester takes 1, gives up 29; Bath and Wells takes 0, gives up 9; Chichester takes 0, gives up 13; Ely takes 0, gives up 47; Gloucester and Bristol takes 11, gives up 8; Hereford takes 0, gives up 14; Lichfield takes 12, gives up 7; Lincoln takes 1, gives up 18; Norwich takes 35, gives up 0; Oxford takes 40, gives up 3; Peterborough takes 33, gives up 0; Rochester takes 44, gives up 15; Salisbury takes 2, gives up 12; Worcester takes 32, gives up 3. Total taken, 238; total given up, 238.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—*Rectories*: The Hon. and Rev. F. Suggden, to Newdegate, Surrey; the Hon. and Rev. A. Byron, to Corten Denham, near Sherborne; the Rev. E. Warter, to Aldington, near Chichester. *Vicarages*: The Rev. B. H. Keene, to Bentley, in Suffolk. The Rev. W. Bryans, to Tarvin, in the county of Chester.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. E. Warter, late tutor and president of St. Margaret's College, Cambridge, from his late pupils; the Rev. A. Christopherson, from the parishioners of Lancaster, on his departure; the Rev. H. Jones, curate of Wakefield, from the congregation, on retiring; the Rev. J. Morgan, curate of Cwmavon, from the Welsh parishioners, on his departure; the Rev. W. Blood, from the Rev. Mr. Hinksman, Clifton, and also from some friends at Plymouth; the Rev. Mr. Moore, from the villagers of Newark, near Peterborough; the Rev. T. Wolstenroft, St. Bartholomew, from his friends, on his promotion; the Rev. C. Codd, late rector of Lethamstead, Norfolk, from the parishioners; the Rev. W. Ackworth, from the inhabitants of Rothley, Leicestershire. The Rev. W. Fisher, M.A., curate of Hartlip, Kent, a pocket communion service, from the churchwarden, W. Bland, Esq., and Mrs. Bland, of Hartlip-place, in token of their esteem.

THE ISLAND OF LEWIS.

In our Journal of April 3 we took occasion to point out the fortunate position of the Island of Lewis, in comparison with others of the Hebridean group; which is borne out by the following particulars of the capital of this more favoured spot, and the well ordered picture of its port presented in the Engraving upon the next page.

The island of Lewis is the most northern of the Hebrides, lying in 56° north latitude. It is surrounded by the Atlantic on the south and west, and by the Pentland Firth on the north-east. It is in the county of Ross, and divided into four parishes, viz. Loch, Rìg, Barnas, and Stornaway. It contains nearly 440,000 acres, from the late Ordnance survey; and has a population, according to the late census, of 19,694.

The island is intersected by many arms of the sea, and is of a very irregular figure; the coast in general is very bold and rocky, especially about the head lands, and abounds with numerous caves. The moors are abundantly stocked with game of all descriptions, with the exception of partridge and pheasant. Deer are very numerous. The rivers and lakes are plentifully supplied with salmon and trout. Numerous shooting lodges are dispersed through the island for the accommodation of sportsmen, who annually visit this part of Britain; and are amply repaid by the abundance of game, the fine pure air, and the bold and grand scenery.

Stornaway, the subject of the present Sketch, is the capital of the Lewis. It is built on a rock or point of land from which it derives its name; "Storn-baigh" in the Celtic language signifying "Nose of the bay," which has been converted into Stornaway. It has increased from a hamlet of a dozen houses to the size and importance of a considerable town. The population of the parish in 1831 amounted to 5491, and in 1851 to 8098, showing an increase of 2547. It contains a branch of the National Bank of Scotland, three superior inns, assembly-rooms; an Episcopalian, Established, and Free church; gas-works, gaol and court-house; also a patent slip, which is very useful, as a large number of vessels are annually wrecked on the coast. It possesses a safe and commodious harbour, capable of containing about 300 vessels. Vessels of any burthen can safely anchor in it; the ground is good; no heavy sea can injure the vessels. The hills and town which surround the harbour shield from the west and north; a point of land and an island form a breakwater and shelter from the south.

On an eminence looking over the town and harbour a splendid castle has been erected, from a design by James Watson, Esq., architect, Edinburgh. This edifice is of a mixed order, comprising Gothic and Elizabethan: it has three towers, square, octagon, and circular, which have a commanding view of the surrounding country. The demense has been tastefully laid out under the immediate superintendence of Lady Matheson. The only drawback to the general prospect is the absence of trees, in which the island is very deficient; with the exception of a few in a sheltered glen near the castle, there are none to be met with in Lewis. Within the last few years the demense and other parts of the country have been largely planted, and appear to thrive; but the sea air is a great enemy to all vegetation. The island was thickly wooded at one period, as numerous large trunks have been dug out of the moss at a depth of 14 feet. According to tradition, the Norwegians, to monopolise the timber trade, set the wood on fire.

There is a weekly communication between Stornaway and Glasgow by a steam-vessel, established at the cost of Sir J. Matheson; the mails are conveyed across the Minch by a sloop to Poolewe.

There is a fair or market held here annually for the sale of cattle; also horticultural and agricultural exhibitions, for which prizes are distributed.

The island, with few exceptions, is the sole property of Sir James Matheson, Bart., M.P. for Ross-shire, from whose benevolence the condition of a large community has been greatly improved during the late failure of the potato crop, and the consequent famine. Sir James has exerted himself to the utmost in giving employment and supplying the wants of the starving population. Extensive works have been set on foot, roads made, bridges built, large tracts of moorland fenced in and drained, and habitations built for the shelter of Christians have been taken down and new ones erected. A new system of agriculture was also introduced. Upon the whole, the face of the country and a large majority of its inhabitants have undergone a marked and improved change by this truly philanthropic measure.



THE HERMIDIAN—S. G. N. A. V. L. A. V. S.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

REPORTED BURIED TREASURE NEAR POONAH.

A STRANGE interest is attached to the ruin shown in the accompanying illustration, from a sketch by a Poonah Correspondent. It represents the remains of one of the Palaces of the once celebrated Pushwa Bajee Rao, who died a short time ago at Bhitoor, on the Jumna, the place of his exile since the period of his subjection in the year 1819.

The Palace is situated near Wannoorree, a small hamlet at the south-east extremity of the military cantonment, which lies about a mile and a half to the south of the city of Poonah, in the Deccan. Within a few days of the date of our Correspondent's letter (March 12), this spot had become an object of much attraction to the camp community, in consequence of a rumour that a discovery of the large amount of five crores of rupees, a sum equivalent to five million pounds sterling, had been made among the ruins.

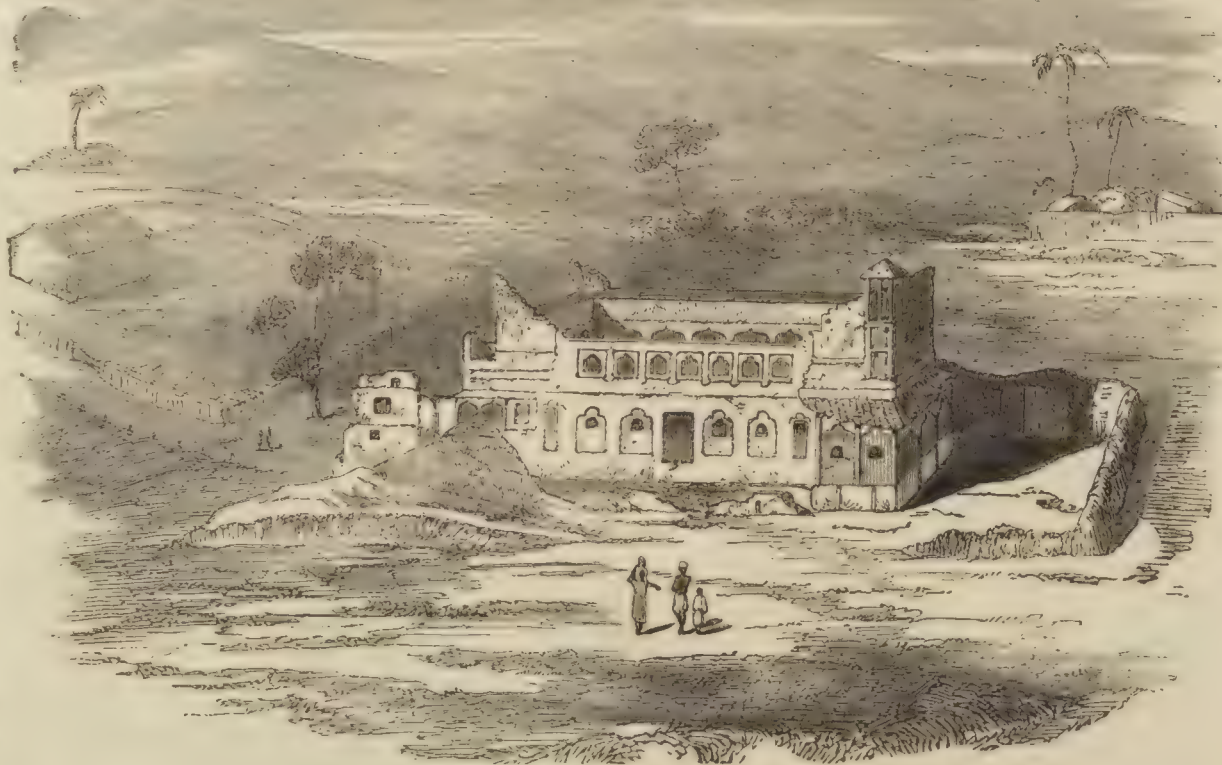
The report, though exaggerated, was not without some foundation; for it appears that a native, of about sixty years of age, called upon the superintendent of bazaars and police, and offered (on condition of his receiving a reward of two thousand rupees) to point out a spot where, on digging, coins of various descriptions, amounting in all to the enormous sum above stated, would be discovered.

Very little credence was, as may be imagined, given to the native's story; but the earnestness of his manner, and his request that the reward he asked should only be given him on the supposed "treasure trove" making its appearance, induced the superintendent of bazaars and police to dispatch a party of police peons, under a trustworthy naique, to take charge of the ruins until proof of the deposit of the treasure be obtained by its discovery on the spot indicated, for the effecting of which some measures have been taken; but, when our Correspondent wrote, nothing in the shape of the circulating medium of the East, or valuables of any kind, had been found.

Although it appears rather doubtful whether anything will be discovered, it is still probable that the sanguine native may have had good cause to suppose the ruins would prove another El Dorado; for, doubtless, the wily old Pushwa, like the generality of Brahmans, considered his treasures safest when secretly buried in the earth within the precincts of his favourite residence.

FATAL BALLOON DESCENT NEAR OLDHAM.

A LAMENTABLE aeronautic accident occurred on the evening of the 2d inst., near Oldham, which was attended with loss of life. It appears that Mr. James Goulston, who, under the name of Giuseppe Lunardini, had made several balloon ascents at Cremorne and other places, was engaged to ascend at Bellevue Gardens, near Manchester. In consequence of the heavy rain, he was recommended by the proprietor of the gardens and several other persons present, to defer his trip;

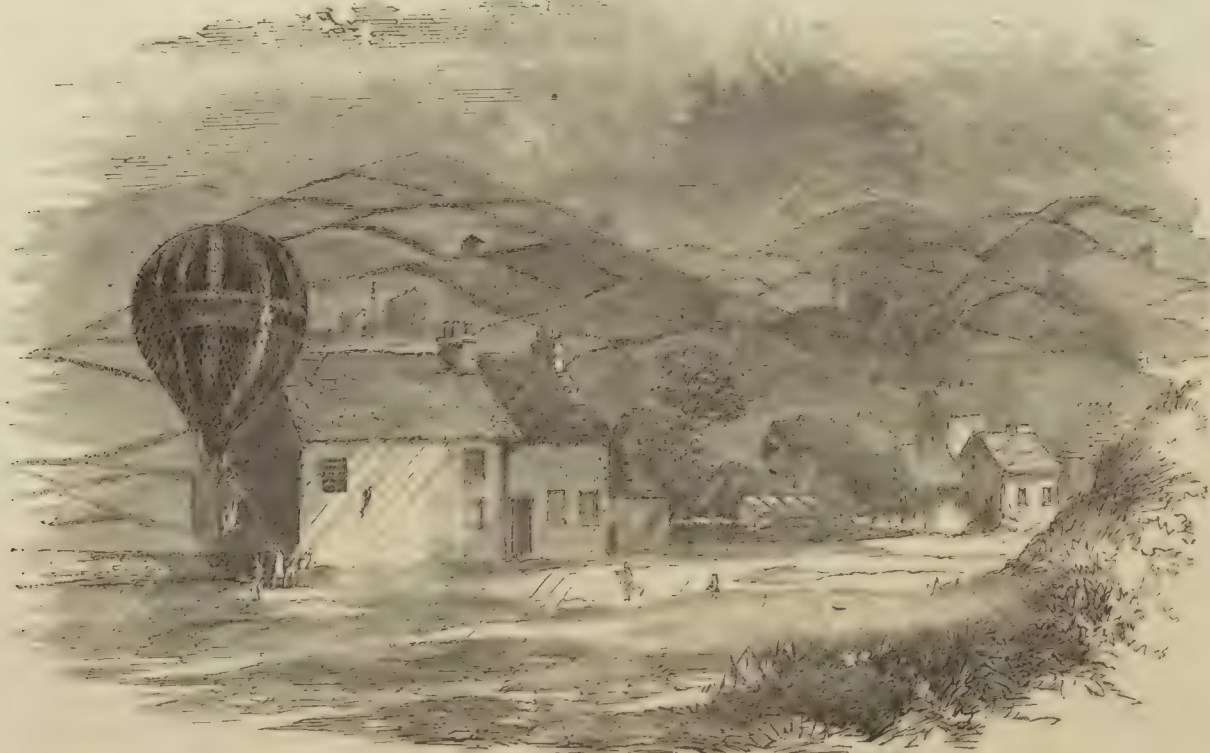


REMAINS OF THE PALACE OF PUSHWA BAJEE RAO, ON THE JUMNA.

but many of the spectators expressing an opinion that the affair was a hoax, and it was never intended that the balloon should ascend, Mr. Goulston said, that, rather than disappoint the public, he would make the ascent. He was to have taken up with him a companion, but, owing to the car and netting of the balloon absorbing so much water, this became impossible. With only two bags of ballast, Mr. Goulston slowly rose from the ground, and almost immediately passing into a dense cloud was lost to the spectators in the Gardens; and almost at the same instant there was a heavy fall of rain. The balloon took a north-easterly direction, and passed over Gorton, Fairfield, Buckley Hill, Holden Clough, then over Lees (adjoining Oldham), and passing the boundary between Lancashire and Yorkshire, it passed over Springhead, and then on to Stone Breaks, a hill running nearly N. by E., and opposite Fairbottom Valley. Saddleworth and Austerlands are situated at a very short distance to the north-east, Stone Breaks being about eight miles (as the crow flies) north-east from Bellevue Gardens.

The balloon was not seen after leaving the Gardens until it reached Springhead, which place and Lees it passed over at a very low altitude. A man standing at his door at Springhead saw the balloon at about half-past seven, when he perceived Mr. Goulston in the car, standing up and pulling a string. He then stooped down, apparently for something at the bottom of the car. It was at that time raining heavily. The balloon had passed Springhead, when the grapnel, which was hanging out, struck one of the stone walls (which in this part of the country are used as fences to divide the fields), and the consequent jerk threw the aeronaut out of the car: he was caught by the netting, which entangled his feet, and he hung head downwards. The balloon in the meantime passed across a field, along which the grass was in many places torn up, probably by the hook of the grapnel. On coming to the next wall, the head of the unfortunate aeronaut must have dashed against it, for there were marks or blood upon the stones, a portion of the wall being also knocked down. The balloon then passed over the next wall, and blood was also seen on it; it then passed over a quarry, and was driven against the corner of a house, where the aeronaut doubtless received his fatal blow. The balloon then swung round, but was arrested by some men who had just come up, or it would probably have crossed the Mill-brook valley. The feet of the aeronaut were completely entangled in the cord by which the car was fastened: the unfortunate man gave one gasp after he was taken from the car, but no other sign of life. The balloon had scarcely lost any of its gas, and could only be restrained by one of the men making a rent in it with his knife, through which the gas escaped.

An inquest was held on the body on Friday afternoon, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.



FATAL BALLOON DESCENT NEAR OLDHAM.



SCENE (THE LAST) FROM SCHILLER'S PLAY OF "DON KARLOS," AT THE ST JAMES'S THEATRE.

GERMAN PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

To the "Egmont" of Goethe succeeded the "Don Karlos" of Schiller. The latter long and complicated drama was performed on Saturday to her Majesty and a full and fashionable audience, with an amount of applause that demonstrated the number of points contained in the dialogue and action. The celebrated speeches of the *Marquis de Posa* (Herr Emil Devrient) told with surprising effect; and the manner in which Herr Grans impersonated the impulsive Prince himself was interesting and graceful. Herr Kuhn was *Philip the Second*, and in the make-up of the character was as perfect as he had been in that of *Alva*. The persecuting Duke also appears in this tragedy, but was confided to an inferior artist. Frau Stolte was the poor suspected Spanish queen, while the princess *Eboli* was portrayed in a lively and engaging manner by Frau Flindt. The tragedy itself is all but the greatest of Schiller's productions, only indeed excelled by the "Wallenstein," which would be received with delight in England. The *Marquis de Posa* is the creation of the poet's brain—the friend of *Karlos*, who, in the progress of the piece becomes

its pervading spirit, and, like a chorus, interprets the sentiment of the whole. The son, suspected with his Royal father's wife, requires, in such urgent peril, the guardianship of the sincerest and most faithful friendship; but all avails not—no, even though that friend submits to duplicity for the salvation of the Prince. The dreaded meeting with the Queen-mother takes place, and, as in the illustration with which this notice is accompanied, the King and the Grand Inquisitor surprise the apparently guilty parties at their *rendezvous*. Here the tragedy ends—the inevitable doom being foreshadowed, as is the manner on the German stage, not executed. The curtain falls on the expressive group. The applause at the conclusion was universal. Herr E. Devrient had been several times called before the curtain; at the end the summons was repeated, when the principal *artistes* engaged in the piece also appeared.

On Tuesday, another drama of Schiller's was produced—the "Kabäl und Liebe." This play has been more than once compressed for the English stage, and the story of the musician's daughter sacrificed to court intrigue is familiar to the playgoer. The present performance was one virtually *in extenso*, and it proved to be not a little remarkable. That such an action should profitably occupy four hours, could not have happened if the acting had not been excellent. In fact, we saw more of the strength of the company in this

domestic tragedy than in either of both of the preceding efforts, particularly in the female department. Fraulein Schäfer as *Louisa*, and Frau Flindt as *Lady Milford*, exhibited superior talent and pathos. Love, pride, despair had each appropriate expression; and the long scenes in which these passions were developed were ably supported. Of the other sex, one remarkable specimen of comic talent may be recorded: we allude to Herr Schröder in *Baron von Kalb*, the Court Chamberlain. Commend us to him for the stage-fop, utterly unlike any other stage-fops whatever. The man was like a machine, turning on a pivot—a timepiece of ceremony wound up, as it were, by clock-work, well mounted and jewelled, and never out of order. Herr Kuhn as *Wurm* was servile, cunning, fiendish, revengeful, and in all his moods the thorough artist. But it was to Herr Emil Devrient that the great effects of the play were confided. The character of *Ferdinand* affords ample opportunity for passion, and the actor was evidently solicitous to show that he could well ride its whirlwind and control its storm. To Herr Bernstall, also, our commendations are due, for his excellent impersonation of *Miller*, the outraged and bereaved father. On the whole, in a theatrical point of view, this was a most interesting performance.

It should be mentioned that these entertainments are under the direction of



MADAME DE LAGRANGE AND SIGNOR LABLACHE IN THE OPERA OF "DON PASQUALE," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Dr. Kuensel, who is also the author of the prologue pronounced by Franklin Strohmer, and which contained the graceful compliment to the national drama implied in the crowning laurel the bust of Shakespeare. This well-intended compliment has not been responded to by our dramatic critics in the same spirit in which it was offered. It should have been recollected that it was the act of foreign actors, who in their high estimate of their own powers were yet desirous of acknowledging a higher of our own. This fellow feeling should have been accepted as an international demonstration; and so it would have been, had poets and artists been as wisely and well appreciated by the British public as by German audiences. Our political recognitions unfortunately absorb our moral and æsthetic sympathies; we have yet to learn to live in the world of art on a familiar footing.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Donizetti's very vivacious opera, "Don Pasquale," was given, for the second time, last Saturday. The *Norina* of Madame de Lagrange is stiff and formal, compared with the lively delineations of the Roman widow presented formerly by Grisi, Mesdames Tadolini and Sontag; but it is sufficiently intelligent, with the new *prima donna*'s ladylike deportment, to be acceptable. The singing of the music incidental to the first part, if not distinguished by expression, is very remarkable as regards execution. Vocalists who have acquired great fame in modern times, in the florid style, may be divided into two classes: the first comprehends those singers who have combined with ornamental passages of the greatest difficulty an intellectual, appropriate, and a poetic interpretation of the composer's text; in this category we should include Madame Persiani, Madame Cinti-Damoreau, Madame Sontag, and our own Louisa Pyne. The second class includes those artists who astonish the ear by wondrous exhibitions of vocal volubility, but who are incapable of inspiring emotion; in this category we may mention Madame Ugalde, Madame Dorus Gras, Mdlle. Anna Zerr, and Madame de Lagrange. Madame Viardot is perhaps the solitary instance of a great singer, who, since the death of her sister Malibran, has possessed the secret of shining equally in the dramatic and florid schools. The astonishing fluency and flexibility of her execution of one of Chopin's intricate pianoforte mazurkas may be fresh in the recollection of many concert frequenters. Mdlle. de Lagrange has achieved a similar feat by introducing, not in the best taste it must be confessed, a mazurka by Schumann, in "Don Pasquale." Her intonation is not so clear and firm as could be wished; and the use of the staccato and shake is also accompanied by abuse; but it is, all drawbacks reserved, a very surprising display of suppleness and brilliancy, although, assuredly, not an unprecedented effort, as it is absolutely necessary to state, in this age of critical exaggeration. On the irresistible comedy of Lablache a volume might be written every time he plays *Pasquale*: the *Ernesto* of Calzolari is artistically sung; but the *Malatesta* of Ferranti is a mistake in the cast; whilst Belletti and F. Lablache are in the *troupe*. Our artists have supplied a scene between *Norina* (Mdlle. de Lagrange) and *Don Pasquale* (Lablache). Mdlle. Fleury, as a *danseuse*, is not unknown to the habitués of Her Majesty's and Drury Lane Theatre. She has returned, however, so vastly improved, that she is properly enrolled in the first rank of choreographic artists.

Verdi's "Ernani" was to have been repeated, for the third time, on Tuesday; but, owing to the indisposition of Mdlle. Crivelli, the opera was changed to "Lucia," M. Tolbecque wielding the *bâton*, in the absence of Mr. Balfe. Thursday night was included in the subscription. It was intended to have revived Bellini's "Puritani," with Madame de Lagrange, Gardoni, Belletti, and Lablache; but Rossini's "Il Barbiere" was announced as the substitute. Signor Bettini, a native of Milan, who made his *début* at the Grand Opera in Paris in 1846, and at the Royal Italian Opera in July, 1847, as *Ernani*, and subsequently appeared as *Roderick Dhu*, in Rossini's "Donna del Lago," is engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre, and will make his first appearance as *Edgardo*, in "Lucia," next week. Bettini has made an extensive tour in North and South America, and since his return has been singing in the large towns of France. His personal appearance is much in his favour, and he possesses a most powerful voice.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Reveries continue to be the order of the day, and the season is rapidly advancing. Of the five new works promised in the prospectus, only Donizetti's "Mauri" has been produced: "Sphor's" "Faust," under the direction of the composer, Weber's "Oberon," Rossini's "Count Ory," and Jullien's "Pietro il Grande," are as yet unredeemed pledges. The subscribers are anxiously inquiring for these novelties, for the general election is at hand, and the management must begin to be active. Madame Gazzaniga's *début*, it may be presumed, is postponed for this year; Madame Bosio's name is taken out of the bills; and Madame Viardot's advent may be looked upon as problematical, as she has not yet recovered from her interesting indisposition. In the meanwhile the works of the *répertoire* have been drawing immense houses. On Saturday Mozart's "Roberto il Diavolo," which last year was so popular that it was represented six times, and the second act three, was revived, with the former cast as regards Madame Castellani's charming delineation of the Princess Isabella, Stigelli's artistic *Camacho*, Romm, Mei, Soldi, Bache and Polonini, in the secondary parts, and Tamberlik as *Roberto* (second only to Nourrit), but introducing Madame Jullienne for the first time as *Alice*, in place of Grisi. The former has played the interesting character of the Norman peasant girl frequently on the French Grand Opéra stage, and it has been regarded as one of her most successful assumptions. She was evidently much embarrassed on Tuesday by singing the part in a strange language, and was too ambitious in her vocal flights, particularly in the simple and beautiful melody, "Nel lasciar la Normandia," which was absurdly turned into a bravura. When the exuberances are got rid of, and the performance is toned down, the *Alice* of the French *prima donna* will tell powerfully, especially in the concerted pieces, in which her penetrating voice and immense sustaining powers have never been equalled. Herr Formès was to have been the *Bertram*, but owing to his hoarseness, Marini, the original representative of the fiend father at this theatre, resumed the character. There are many points of excellence in the German and Italian readings of the two basses, although nothing can be more opposite in conception and execution; but we must confess that, when Marini's intonation is not at fault, we prefer his version, and on the whole neither Formès nor Marini can be compared in subtlety and finesse with Levasseur, the French basso, who "created" *Bertram* in 1831.

The opera was not so efficiently interpreted in the *ensemble* as it could be desired. Such a complicated and elaborate production cannot be improvised; it requires more than one rehearsal even for a revival; and the choral forces had been most imperfectly prepared. The *divertissement* drilling had been, however, excellent; rarely have the *pas* in the *nun* resurrection been more beautifully grouped; and Mdlle. Robert, whose *poses* were so statuesque and picturesque, and who looked like a classic Bacchante, gave the Tagliani traditions of *Elena*, the abbess, with exquisite grace.

On Thursday, for the extra night, Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," with Grisi, Mario, Tagliacchi, Mei, Soldi, Polonini, Marini, and Ronconi; and the third and fourth acts of "I Martiri," with Madame Jullienne, Stigelli, Ronconi, Marini, and Tamberlik, were included in the programme.

Sphor's "Faust" is in preparation; but a letter has been received from Cassel this week, from the eminent dramatic composer, stating that he had not yet received permission from the Elector of Hesse to visit this country, to fulfil his engagement with the Royal Italian Opera, to superintend the production of his opera, for which he has composed the recitatives.

PRINCESS.

On Monday, a new play by Mr. Lovell, the author of "The Wife's Secret," was produced. It is entitled "The Trial of Love." In treatment and the range of character it bears a strong resemblance to his former work; but there is a neater compression of plot and a greater rapidity of action in the present play, which made every scene a distinct success, and the whole a positive triumph. The elements of the drama are commended by their simplicity. The action takes place in 1641, in the town of Newark, while besieged by the parliamentary troops. A letter, found under the wing of a carrier pigeon, accidentally shot, and signed "Tarpeia," containing a treasonable communication to the Roundheads, causes Sir Herbert Tyrrell (Mr. Charles Kean) to be suspected as the writer. This gentleman had saved from danger Isabel (Mrs. Kean), the daughter of Sir William Grey (Mr. Graham), and having been wounded on the occasion, has been tended by the family as an invalid. Love, as usual in such cases, follows. But the suspicion cast upon him by Col. Boswell (Mr. Ryder), Lieut.-Governor of the town, disturbs the smoothness of the stream. With an implied stain upon his honour, he will not again enter the house of Sir William. But the *soubrette* Margaretta (Miss Marshall) contrives to wheedle him into Sir William's private apartment, which is filled with astronomical apparatus, where in her wonder and admiration she knocks over a table, which opens, and turns out Sir William's correspondence. Among them is an epistle directed in the handwriting of the latter, signed "Tarpeia." Sir Herbert reads it, and becomes convinced of the guilt of Sir William, who thereupon entering, a scene ensues of great interest, which ends in the arrest of Sir Herbert with the letter upon him, and he is doomed to a military trial. These incidents occupy two acts: the third is occupied with the interview of the lovers in prison, and the miserly conduct of Martin Shirley (Mr. Meadows), who has betrayed both political parties, taking bribes for both. In the end it turns out that this fellow has forestalled the treasonable letters, depositing them with Sir William; and that Colonel Boswell himself is the culprit. The latter affects love for Isabel, and offers, at the price of her hand, to set Sir Herbert at liberty. This the lady alternately refuses and consents to: Sir Herbert likewise is torn by a variety of emotions; at length he consents to accept Isabel and her father, however, is thrown into despair by the Colonel's announcement that the Prince will not visit Newark for three days, whereas by the following noon she must become the Colonel's wife, unless Sir Herbert can arrive by time with sufficient power to the contrary. He does return, though not exactly to the minute, and Boswell commands his soldiers to shoot him down. Sir Herbert pleads, in *Prince Rupert*'s name, for a respite, denouncing Boswell as the traitor. "Grant but an hour's delay"—it is refused; but it is not needed, for the Prince and his train suddenly enter, and Boswell, of course, receives his deserts, all others being made happy. The play was exquisitely performed, Mr. and Mrs. Kean acting not only with pathos but force, and in some of the situations becoming truly great. Many a poetic passage of rare beauty had they to deliver, which "came mended from their tongue." Mr.

Graham, as the father, also, supported the part with that careful and judicious elocution which, after years' practice, has placed him at length in a well-merited position. To Miss Marshall and Mr. Meadows a tribute of praise is likewise due; and the whole experiment, both in its dramatic and histrionic points of view, may be pronounced a great success, "and no mistake." The house was well attended.

LYCEUM.

A piece termed a coloured sketch, and entitled "Taking by Storm," has been produced at this theatre, apparently for the sake of variety. It is intentionally a slight affair. A Mr. Buckhuysen Buff (Mr. C. Mathews), a sketcher, applies at a lodging-house for apartments, but finds those advertised to be let in the occupation of a lady for six weeks to come; which lady proves to be the companion of a journey, and with whom, therefore, he is incipiently in love. He resolves, therefore, on obtaining joint possession of the lady and the lodgings, bribes her maid for the purpose, and proceeds at once to a declaration of love. He is refused, but not rebuffed—advances again to the charge, and pours in upon her a torrent of presents. These love-gifts prove to be love-spells, and Fanny Seabright (Miss Julia St. George) feels herself compelled to yield to such overpowering attentions. The acting of both was first-rate, and, trifling as the scenes are, they are likely to prove successful.

HAYMARKET.

This theatre on Saturday last produced a *jeu d'esprit* imitated from the French, in which Mr. Keeley and Mr. Buckstone, like M. Ravel and Grassot, appear in their own proper characters. Mr. Keeley is supposed to have left Mr. Webster's service in a huff, and is teased back to it by Mr. Buckstone, who contrives to disgust him, in his retirement, with private life. The humour kept the audience in a perpetual state of mirthful excitement.

MUSIC.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The sixth and last concert of the first season took place at Exeter Hall on Wednesday night. Beethoven's Grand Choral Symphony, No. 9, occupied, for the second time, the whole of the first part. In the second act there was a selection from a cantata by Dr. Wyld, "Prayer and Praise," conducted by the composer; fragments of Berlioz's lyric drama "Faust," Liszt's pianoforte "Prophète" fantasia, executed by Madame Pleyel, the unaccompanied chorus from Benedict's "Gypsy's Warning," and Weber's overture "The Ruler of the Spirits." During the past six concerts, the novelties have been the "Romeo and Juliet" symphony, by Berlioz, given twice, and his instrumentation of Weber's "Invitation à la Valse;" Borlinsky's "Chant des Cherubim," Gumbert's "Liebeslied," Mr. E. Loder's operatic masque, "The Island of Calypso;" Silas's Pianoforte Concerto in D minor; Henry Smart's scene from a MS. opera, "The Gnome of Hartsburg;" Dr. Wyld's Pianoforte Concerto in F minor; Dr. Wyld's operatic scene, "The Thoughts of Leon;" and Dr. Wyld's "Prayer and Praise."

The society has not been without its mistakes, the most important one being, introducing some mediocre works, and investing with power as an occasional conductor a professor who was unable to wield the *bâton* with the authority requisite for such a responsible position. Before Costa's nomination to the sole sovereignty of the orchestra, a standing evil at the old Philharmonic Society was in having so many conductors; and how the directors of the new undertaking could fall into such a glaring error as that of permitting Dr. Wyld to direct on several occasions when in Berlioz there was a master-spirit to command—having the imaginative glow of the poet, as well as the thorough knowledge and experience of the working of large orchestras—an artist who commanded the respect of the players by his genius, is utterly inconceivable. How is it possible for an excited and inexperienced conductor to give expression to the intentions of a composer's score, if he be constantly occupied with endeavouring to catch the time, which the band may take upon itself, without reference to the spasmodic gyrations of a tremulous stick? Amongst the sins of omission were the non-execution of Mendelssohn's "Lorelei," operatic gleanings of Berlioz's Requiem and of Macfarren's "Leonora" cantata—all promised novelties in the prospectus.

The three features of Wednesday's scheme were the Ninth Symphony, the scherzo in which was encased; Berlioz's gleanings from "Faust," the march Hongraïse and dance of sylphs in which were redemanded; and Mdlle. Pleyel's performance. The enthusiasm excited by these three items was unparalleled. The ovations bestowed on Berlioz, by band as well as by the immense auditory, went beyond the bounds of a *surcou* in Italy, and never has composer and conductor more deservedly won his laurels. His "Faust," which created such a sensation when first performed at Drury Lane Theatre, at his benefit concert in 1848, was still more triumphantly received on this occasion. His genius has overcome prejudices and bigotry, and his fame is now a *fait accompli* in this country. Only Mdlle. Pleyel could have produced any effect on an auditory after the "Faust;" but she was not allowed to escape after the fantasia without being recalled to play the "Tarentella," from Rossini's "Soirées Musicales."

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The first appearance this season of Vieuxtemps, at the extra *matinée*, on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, was naturally regarded as a great event in musical circles; as in addition to this undeniable attraction, the Emperor of Violinists was associated with Madame Pleyel, the Queen of Pianists, in Beethoven's glorious Sonata in E, it will easily be guessed that the curiosity and excitement of the large and fashionable auditory, which included the musical celebrities of note now in the metropolis, were of no ordinary kind. Madame Pleyel and Vieuxtemps performed the same work at the Musical Union in 1846, and created a great sensation, not only by their magnificent execution, but startled some of the purists of the old school by their novel reading of many passages. The taste, delicacy, purity of tone, elegance, and grandeur of style of Vieuxtemps are still paramount, whilst the delicious and expressive touch and wondrous mechanism of Madame Pleyel were never more strikingly displayed.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

The annual morning concert of the charming contralto Miss Dolby, and the clever composer and pianist Mr. Lindsay Sloper, was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, and attracted a large and fashionable auditory. On this occasion the two *bénéficiaires* had enlisted Joachim, Sivori, A. Mellon, Watson, Hill, R. Blagrove, Piatti, F. Mori, and Bottesini, as instrumentalists. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Dolby, Mr. Swift, Mr. Francis, Mr. Land, and Mr. F. Bodda sang glees to the delight of the auditory, and Miss Dolby's songs were received with the greatest applause. Mr. Sloper performed, with Sivori, a well conceived MS. sonata for pianoforte and violin with much ability, and his rendering of Mendelssohn's fantasia in F sharp minor was exceedingly effective. Mr. Jacques Blumenthal's annual *matinée musicale* took place on Monday, at the residence of the Countess of Craven, 16, Charles-street, Berkeley-square: there were twenty-six patronesses, including four duchesses, three marchionesses, four countesses, three viscountesses, and eight ladies. Mr. Blumenthal performed "Les Deux Anges" (*morceau caractéristique*); "Romarin" (Devil), *fleur emblématique*; "Les Mari-niers" Scène Italienne, Mazurka, "La Pensée," Souvenir, and "Chant des Slovaques." From these titles it will be gathered that the compositions are of the extreme romantic school; but there was also a MS. trio, in which the pianist was associated with Sainton and Piatti, to prove that he could venture with artistic intelligence into classic realms. Mario was the only vocalist, but what an "only!" He sang Blumenthal's romance "Le Chemin du Paradis," and romances by Schubert, as Mario alone can sing. Mr. John Thomas, the skilful harpist, had a morning concert, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, last Monday, aided by Mr. A. Stone, Madame Macfarren, Misses Bassano, Lascelles, Mr. F. Bodda, Herr Standig, Herr Laub, Herr Jansa, Herr Pauer, Mr. Aguilar, and Miss Kate Loder. The sister vocalists, the Misses Birch, gave a very agreeable *matinée* on Wednesday: in addition to their charming singing, the Misses Dolby and Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, Mr. Swift, Mr. Bodda, Signor Marras, Herr Kube, Mr. F. Mori, Mr. Brinley Richards, and Mr. R. Blagrove were included in the programme. Mr. Benson, the excellent tenor, gave an evening concert at the Queen Anne-street Rooms on Wednesday, with the assistance of Miss Kate Loder, Mr. J. H. Griesbach (piano), Mr. Dando (violin), Mr. Lucas (violinello), Mr. Nicholson (oboe), Mr. Maycock (clarinet), Mr. Larkin (bassoon), Mr. Kellbach (horn), the Misses Birch, the Misses Dolby and Williams, Messrs. Foster, M. Smith, and Whitehouse. The scheme of the fourth performance of the Quartett Association, on Wednesday, comprised Chernobin's Quartett No. 3, for the first time in this country, a trio by Beethoven, and a concertante duet by Mozart; the executants being Mdlle. Pleyel, M. Sainton, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Hill, and Signor Piatti. The second concertina concert of Mr. R. Blagrove took place on Thursday morning at the Mortimer-street Rooms, aided by Messrs. G. and J. Case, Miss Isabella Goddard, Mr. J. Ward, Signor Piatti, Miss Ursula Barclay, Miss Ransford, and Mr. Lockey. The annual concert in aid of the funds of that excellent institution, the Royal Society of Musicians, established in 1839, mainly owing to the exertions of Miss Masson, took place last night, under her Majesty's patronage, and that of the Duchesses of Kent and Cambridge, at the Hanover-square Rooms. Mr. W. Stern-dale Bennett was the conductor, and Mr. Blagrove leader of the band. The following artists also afforded their gratuitous aid:—Madame Clara Novello, Madame F. Lablache, Mrs. Noble, Misses Louisa Pyne, Birch, Williams, Dolby, H. Taylor, Pyne, Signor F. Lablache, Herr Standig, Herr Joachim, Signor Regondi, Messrs. Lockey and Swift. Mdlle. Cowdon, the accomplished pianiste, assembled her friends and patrons at the Hanover-square Rooms yesterday (Friday), for her annual morning concert; including in her programme the abilities of Sainton, Piatti, Bottesini, Briccardi, Mdlle. E. Garcia, Miss Kate Hickson, the contralto; Miss Lascelles, Signor Ciabatta; Messrs. Swift, F. Bodda, and F. Mori; Signor Biletti, and M. Jules de Glimmes. Miss Emma Busby, a pianiste of talent, had a *soirée musicale* last night (Friday), at the Queen Anne-street Beethoven Rooms. Dr. Bexfield, the organist and pianist, was conductor; Mdlle. and Piatti, solo instrumentalists; and Madame, Mortier de Fontaine and Mr. Swift, the vocalists. Herr Otto Dresel, a composer and pianist, had a *matinée* last Saturday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms. The scheme was chiefly composed of his own pieces. He was aided by Joachim and Herr Hallé, Mr. Schmidt, and Jetty de Treffz. Mdlle. Rosa Kastner, the Viennese pianiste, and Herr Laub, the Bohemian violinist, had a gathering of amateurs and professors, last Saturday morning, at Willis's Rooms. Mdlle. Kastner's style of playing is remarkable for its vigour. Laub distinguished himself in solos by Vieuxtemps and Paganini, proving that he possessed elegance, grandeur, and the highest amount of executive skill. Jetty de Treffz, Mdlle. Schutz Oldos, Miss Messent, Herr Reichart, and Herr Standig were included in the programme.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

The sixth concert of the Amateur Musical Society, conducted by Mr. Osborne, took place at the Hanover Rooms last Monday.—The Tyrolean singers had a morning concert at the St. James's Theatre last Monday.—The new works at the third concert of the Royal Academy of Music, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on the 5th instant, were a MS. overture by Banister; a part song, "Hail, beauteous May," by Miss Charlotte Rowe, both associates; a ballad, "Corn-fields," by Miss Ann Baird Spratt, a student, and sung by Miss Bertha Street; and a scherzo from a MS. Symphony by Layland, a pupil. The solo executants were Miss Eloise Gimson, a pianiste; and Master T. J. Watson, a violinist. The singers to whom airs were allotted included Miss Fanny Rowland, Miss Trickett, Miss Blanche Young, &c.—The first exhibition of Mr. G. Le Jeune's school for singing took place last Monday, at Blagrove's Rooms, Mortimer-street.—The two English Glee and Madrigal Unions have had meetings this week, the first at Willis's Rooms, on Monday, with Mrs. Endersohn, Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Hobbs, Young, H. Barnby, and Phillips; and the last on Thursday, at the St. James's Theatre, with Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Swift, Francis, Land, H. Buckland, and F. Bodda.—The farewell concert of Mdlle. Otto Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) took place on the 18th, 21st, and 24th of May, at New York; on Wednesday she arrived by the *Atlantic* steamer, at Liverpool.—Casolani, the celebrated contrabasso, formerly of the Royal Italian Opera band, died at New York on the 20th ult., of consumption, in his 45th year.—The Sacred Harmonic Society performed, on Monday, at Exeter Hall, Handel's "Israel in Egypt," conducted by Costa; the chief singers were Madame Clara Novello, Miss A. Byers, Miss Dolby, Herr Standig, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Lawler, in place of Herr Formès, who was absent from indisposition.—At Willis's Rooms, last Monday night, in presence of a fashionable auditory, Captain Carter Lee, who was the Secretary of the National Concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre, gave a new musical entertainment, under the title of "Carter Lee's Sketches and Alfred Crowquill's Scratches."

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

ANGLESEA.—The electors of Anglesea have just been addressed by Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, who again offers himself as a candidate for the representation of the county in the ensuing Parliament. The hon. Baronet, who writes from Hesse Homburg, where he has been sojourning during the last few weeks, states that on his return he will give the constituency every opportunity to hear from him any explanations they may deem necessary as to his past political course, and will also state in detail his future intentions, should he again represent the county.

BRISTOL.—A numerous and influential electoral meeting was held in Bristol, on Monday evening, at the public room, Broadmead, for the purpose of hearing addresses from the Free-trade candidates, the Hon. F. H. Berkeley and W. H. G. Langton, Esq. The chair was taken by H. Visger, Esq., and among the thousands present were many magistrates and members of the town council. The Hon. F. H. Berkeley, in the course of his address, said he would, if he had the power, do away with the iniquitous church-rates. He would cashier the Bishops of the Church of England—at least those Bishops who did not do their duty in the command of the clerical army, and who allowed the rites of the Roman Catholic Church to be engrained on their Protestant worship. Let them have their religion in its purity, and in God's name let the Catholics enjoy their religion as they pleased. Mr. Berkeley went on to avow, amidst great cheering, his attachment to Liberal principles. Mr. Lambton also addressed the meeting on the same side, and was received with the same enthusiasm.

COLCHESTER.—The popular and Liberal member for this borough, Mr. J. A. Hardcastle, whose re-election is to be stoutly opposed by the supporters of Lord J. Manners and Mr. Hawkins, the new Conservative candidate, has just issued an address to his constituents soliciting a renewal of their confidence. He is a supporter of the commercial policy which has been pursued during the last ten years, and an opponent to the Maynooth grant.

CUMBERLAND (WESTERN DIVISION).—Mr. Moore, one of the partners in the house of Groucock, Copestake, and Co., of Bow-churchyard, the great lace manufacturers, has been invited by the Western Division of Cumberland to become a candidate for the representation at the next election. Mr. Moore is much respected in the division, and meetings have been held there which have been unanimous in his favour.

FINCHLEY.—On Tuesday night a numerous and highly influential meeting of the electors of Finchley was held at the Drapers' Arms, Upper Barnsbury-street, Islington.—Mr. James Tidmarsh in the chair—to adopt the most energetic measures for securing the return of Mr. Thomas Wakley, M.P., at the ensuing election. A letter was read from Mr. Wakley, stating his intention to retire from Parliament, in consequence of ill health. Resolutions were, however, passed for the appointment of a deputation to wait upon the honourable gentleman, with a view of obtaining his permission to be put in nomination at the ensuing election.—Mr. Henry Gardner, of the firm of Messrs. Gardner Brothers, the extensive porter brewers of St. John-street, Clerkenwell, has announced his intention of standing as a candidate for the representation of this borough at the forthcoming general election. In an address which he has put forth to the electors, he says he is totally unconnected with any party, and tenders his services as an independent representative.

HEATFORD.—This ancient borough, which is represented by Viscount Mahon (Peelite) and Hon. William Cowper (Free-trader), is to be very strongly contested at the ensuing election. It was merely rumoured that a third candidate would make his appearance, until last week, when a requisition was carried round the town, and received a great number of signatures, inviting C. J. Dimsdale, Esq., Essendon, Herts (Conservative), to offer himself as a candidate. He immediately responded to the call, as a supporter of Lord Derby's administration, but he does not pledge himself to the course he may pursue in Parliament if returned. Another candidate has appeared, viz. Thomas Chambers, Esq. (Free-trader), practising as a barrister on the Home Circuit.

HULL.—The contest in this borough is likely to be a sharp one. Mr. J. Clay, one of the present members, and Lord Gode-rich are at present in the field on the Liberal Free-trade interest. Mr. J. B. Moore, of Liverpool, the follower and admirer of Mr. G. F. Young, is the Derbyite candidate, supported by a powerful party.

LAMBETH.—On Tuesday night an aggregate meeting of the electors of the borough of Lambeth was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, to hear addresses from Messrs. D'Eyncourt and Williams, their present representatives, and to determine on their claims to represent the borough in the next Parliament. Both of the hon. gentlemen having addressed the meeting, the resolution was carried by a large majority:—"That this meeting, having heard the explanation of Messrs. D'Eyncourt and Williams, records its approbation of their conduct, and expresses its determination to secure their return at the coming election."

LIVERPOOL.—The Free-trade candidates, Messrs. Cardwell and Ewart, addressed a numerous and enthusiastic meeting of electors in Toxteth-park on Monday evening. Both gentlemen were remarkably well received, and Mr. Cardwell especially made a very vigorous and able speech, vindicating the repeal of the Navigation Laws.

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. William Overend, the Conservative candidate for this borough, on Monday afternoon addressed a meeting of some 8000 or 10,000 persons, in Paradise-square, in explanation of his political sentiments. He avows himself a sincere convert to Free Trade; he would defer any extension of the suffrage till the people were better educated, and to that end he would support and extend the present plan of Government education. To the ballot he is decidedly opposed, believing it un-English in character, and calculated to cause tenant-farmers and some other classes of voters to lead a life that would be one continual life. Triennial Parliaments he also opposes, on the ground that the system of shorter Parliaments has been tried in this country and proved a failure. At the conclusion a show of hands as to Mr. Overend's fitness to represent Sheffield went against him by an overwhelming majority; and a subsequent resolution declared Mr. Roebuck and Mr. George Hadfield the most eligible candidates.

SUSSEX (EAST).—A large portion of the Liberal electors of this division have brought forward a candidate in the person of Mr. John George Dodson, son of Sir John Dodson, Bart., of Seamore-place, in this county, to contest the representation at the next election. The circumstance has created much excitement in the division. Mr. Dodson issued his address on Tuesday, in which he declares himself opposed to the reimposition of a duty upon corn, and a friend to the fullest religious toleration.

Regarding her Majesty's coming visit to Scotland, the *Elgin Courant* says:—"The impression still prevails that her Majesty will visit the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle this summer, landing perhaps at Lochinver, on the west coast, driving across the country to Dunrobin, and, after the visit, proceeding from the castle by sea to Aberdeen, and thence to Balmoral."

Lieut.-General Sir George H. F. Berkeley, K.C.B., one of the most distinguished officers in the British army, has been appointed Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, in the room of Major-General C. K. Fox. Sir George Berkeley has left town to contest the borough of Devonport on behalf of the Government.

On Monday night a sailing vessel, called the *Countess of Durham*, belonging to Messrs. Storer, of Bedford-street, North Shields, was burned to the water's edge, at Jarrow, about two miles up the Tyne. The fire had originated in the cabin, it is supposed, through the carelessness of the cabin-boy.

M. Champion, better known by the name of the "Man with the petit manteau bleu," left Paris a few days since for Burgundy. He was taken ill at the house of a friend at Châtel-Sémois, and died in two or three days. M. Champion was in his 89th year. The Cross of Honour, which he gained by his active philanthropy, and his cloak, which was so well known to the poor, were carried to the grave on his coffin.

The rental of the city of Edinburgh, within the police bounds, has risen during the last five years more than 20 per cent. The rental now is somewhere about £450,000, more than £100,000 having been added to it within the time specified. It is understood that rents have now reached a maximum, and that no attempt will be made to increase them further.

A farm labourer of the name of Mouserat, in the village of Camaras, department of the Aude, in France, died recently of the frightful disease hydrophobia. A short time before, while endeavouring to drive a dog away which had seized his child by the blouse, the animal flew at him and bit him in the face, causing blood to flow. On perceiving the approach of the disease he desired to have the last sacrament administered; but when he saw the oil used by the priest, he was seized with frightful convulsions. He continued to suffer dreadful agony until he died. He was perfectly conscious of his state, and more than once expressed the hope that he should not injure the people who surrounded him.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Mr. Alexander Grey is appointed a member of the Council of Government of the Mauritius. Mr. W. Wade West is appointed a member of the Council at the Mauritius, in the absence of Mr. Musgrove Houghton.

The annual amount of compensation allowances in public departments which remained payable on the 1st January, 1851, was £233,477 13s. 2d. The allowances granted in the year 1851 amounted to £13,387 14s., and the allowances which ceased to £16,045 5s. 7d. The superannuation allowances which remained payable on the 31st of December, 1851, amounted to £230,820. The annual amount of allowances granted in 1851 was £51,631, and the allowances which ceased were £39,046. The total compensation and superannuation allowances remaining payable on the 31st of December, 1851, amounted to £687,531 15s. 6d.

Not fewer than 15,000 persons passed through the Salford Royal Museum, in Peel Park, and inspected its contents, on Saturday, although the rooms in which the collection is deposited are small, and the approach is inconvenient when such a large number has to be received.

A gentleman of St. John's (N. B.) has discovered a large deposit of bituminous matter, which may be easily employed in producing light. He has illuminated the light-house at Meagher's Beach with it, at an expense of £19 per annum, which gives a superior light, and makes a saving of £50 per annum. He can also erect lights along the shore, without expensive houses, by raising poles and placing the lights upon them.

It is said that the grouse have not for many years past been so numerous and healthy as they are at present, and that the disease amongst the red grouse in Argyleshire seems now to have entirely exhausted itself.

A Bull, or some formal document of the requisite authority, has been received in Manchester from Rome, investing the new Roman Catholic Church of St. John, Salford, with the dignity of cathedral; and, in future, Dr. Turner, the Bishop of Salford, will attend it as his episcopal church. There are only three other cathedrals in England—St. George, Southwark; St. Chad, Birmingham; and St. Barnabas, Nottingham. Very considerable decorations are to be shortly undertaken at St. John's, including the groining of the chancel and aisles, the erection of a marble altar and pulpit, and the filling of the windows with stained glass.

At the monthly general meeting of the London Zoological Society, the report of the council stated that the number of visitors to the gardens on Whit Monday and Tuesday amounted to nearly 20,000, greatly exceeding the corresponding days in 1851 or any previous year. The most important births noticed in the report are a giraffe and a scurvy antelope. The latter is the first instance of this beautiful animal having been produced in Europe.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed his eldest son, Mr. Joseph John Henley, as private secretary. Mr. Henley was formerly in the Royal Dragoons.

In consequence of the sum of £1500 being now required to complete and open the City Branch Soup Kitchen, Charles Dixon, Esq., of Stanstead, has most liberally subscribed £50, a gentleman under the initials "T. G." has forwarded £80, and William Vaughan, Esq., has also added £25 to the fund.

On Saturday H. R. H. Prince Albert honoured the Royal Institution by taking the chair on the occasion of Professor Faraday's lecture on carbon, being the last of a series on the non-metallic elements. For many instances, during the progress of the lecture, the theatre was illuminated by the combustion, in oxygen gas, of a somewhat expensive form of carbon, viz. the diamond. Specimens of diamond were also displayed, which had lost their adamantine lustre, and were converted into coke. One diamond of the series was particularly remarkable—only one end had been coked, the other being adamantine still.

A Parliamentary paper just issued states that in 1841 there were 1200 sailing and 145 steam vessels engaged in the Irish trade that entered the port of London; and in 1851 there were 296 sailing and 302 steam vessels entered as engaged in the Irish trade.

The estimate of the expenses to be incurred in making the improvements under the Pimlico Improvement Bill, now before Parliament, is stated at £30,000.

By a return to Parliament just printed it appears that £11,000 was voted as applicable to the removal and re-building of the celebrated Marble Arch. The sum expended in taking down the arch was £626 16s., and with other expenses amounted to £3584 10s. 5d., leaving £6660 1s. 8d. out of the vote as applicable to the improvement of the area in front of Buckingham Palace, in St. James's Park. There was expended under the vote £5172 15s. 3d., and a further sum of £2341 5s. 4d., making the whole sum expended £11,098 11s., independent of which there was an expenditure of £2213 10s. not submitted to Parliament. There is £50,000 still applicable to the improvement and enlargement of Buckingham Palace, arising from the sale of the Royal Pavilion at Brighton.

Last Monday, being Trinity Monday, the Duke of Wellington, as Master of the Trinity Corporation, paid his annual visit to the Trinity Hospital, at Deptford, accompanied by the Elder Brethren. Sir John Pelly, the Deputy-Master, who has been connected with the Trinity Corporation since 1823, and who has held the post of Deputy-Master since 1836, resigned, and Captain John Shepherd was elected in his stead. The party attended divine service in St. Nicholas' Church, and afterwards returned to town. In the evening a banquet was given at the Trinity House, Tower-hill.

In the neighbourhood of Königsberg, in Prussia, a company of strollers, of both sexes, have lately been making considerable gain by delivering sermons in pretended sleep. The police have now interfered, and brought these personages under medical inspection; the result has been that one man, named Hinz, has been sentenced to an imprisonment of twenty weeks. Hinz has since confessed the fraud.

At the Prussian Industrial Exhibition, Count Renard, a large proprietor of ironworks, exhibits sheet iron of such a degree of tenacity that the leaves can be used for paper. Of the finest sort, the machinery rolls 7040 square feet of what may be called leaf-iron from a cwt. of metal. A bookbinder of Breslau has made an album of nothing else, the pages of which turn as flexibly as the finest fabric of linen rags. As yet, no extensive application for this form of the metal has been found; but the manager says the material must precede the use for it. Perhaps books may hereafter be printed for the tropics on these metallic leaves, and defy the destructive power of ants of any colour or strength of forceps. We have only to invent a white ink, and the thing is done.

On Sunday afternoon a boat, in which there were four youths, was capsized off Chelsea marshes. Two of them were unfortunately drowned.

The most Rev. Dr. Cullen has been translated from the Catholic Primacy of Ireland to the metropolitan archdiocese, by a papal bull which has just arrived.

For the convenience of merchants, bankers, and traders in the City, the Board of Inland Revenue have made arrangements whereby spoil stamps will be allowed in future at the Sea Policy-office, 3, New Bank-buildings, on every Monday, between the hours of eleven and two, under the same regulations which apply to the allowance of spoil stamps at the head office, Somerset-house.

The *Tribune* (U.S. paper) of the 25th May says:—Several lumps of gold were discovered in a ravine in the village of Mineral Point (Wisconsin) on Saturday, the 1st inst., worth from 2 do. to 4 do. On the Monday following, half the town turned out to search for the "hidden treasure," and in a short time found a "lead" containing gold, silver, and diamonds, and before noon 200 do. worth of these precious metals were taken from the earth.

The King of Naples has given permission to Mr. Morris, Minister of the United States at the Neapolitan Court, to have a large block of lava cut from the foot of Mount Vesuvius, to be employed as the foundation of a statue to be erected at Washington. His Majesty has also allowed him to open two tombs at Herculaneum, and to take away the contents for the National Museum of Washington. These objects are to be conveyed to New York by the *Independence* frigate, of the United States, now at anchor in the Bay of Naples.

The *Frankfort* (Kentucky) *Commonwealth* states that a duel took place at Georgetown on the 12th ult., which resulted in the death of Mr. Edward Stevenson, who was shot through the heart by his adversary, Captain Carrick. Deceased has left a wife and child to mourn his loss. The cause of quarrel was a publication by Mr. Stevenson in the *Herald*, at which Captain Carrick took offence.

Two Mexicans were recently arrested at Brownsville (Texas), suspected of being connected with the ruthless bands infesting that locality. They had curiously-made bullet-proof coats, made of cowhide and wool, and supposed to be used by them while engaged in marauding expeditions. These coats were composed of an inner and outer coat of hide, filled with wool, an inch and a quarter in thickness, and elaborately stitched with thongs. When worn they formed a complete panoply for the body, and were impervious to a pistol-shot, if not to a rifle.

A severe shock of earthquake was experienced at Apalachicola (United States) on the 11th ult.

A portion of a regularly macadamised road was discovered recently near Fairmount, Virginia (United States), by the washing away of a hill side. The road is about sixteen feet wide, runs along the bank of the river, and the stone is broken to about the size used in the formation of modern roads. In the bed of the road was found the stump of a chestnut tree, at least 150 years old, giving evidence of the existence of a population there at some former age of the world.

The total number of British ships built in 1849 was 1462, with tonnage 245,130; in 1850, 1439, with tonnage 262,483; in 1851 (exclusive of vessels built in the plantations, of which no return has been received), 702, with 152,653 tonnage.

It appears from a return to Parliament that in 1841 the number of British vessels which had entered the port of London engaged in the foreign trade was 4016 sailing and 626 steamers, and in 10 years—in 1851—the number was 5190 sailing and 1403 steamers; while of foreign vessels there were in 1841, 1927 sailing and 72 steamers; and last year the number had increased to 3474 sailing and 274 steam vessels.

Mr. Macdougall and Mr. Ferrier were the candidates for the vacant Professorship of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh, which has been decided in favour of the former by 20 votes against 13.

There are at present before the Scotch county and borough constituencies 69 candidates, for 53 seats. Of these 40 are Whigs or Radicals, and 29 Protectionists or Derbyites. Of those who are at present either altogether unopposed or opposed by candidates of their own politics, there are 24 Liberals and 20 Conservatives.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AGAINST THE REV. J. E. GLADSTONE.—Sir J. Dodson delivered judgment in this case, on Thursday, in the Court of Arches. It will be recollected that the offence charged against Mr. Gladstone was to the effect that he had publicly read prayers, preached, and administered the Holy Sacrament, and performed divine offices in an unconsecrated chapel, called Long-acre Chapel, in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, without any licence from the Bishop, his previous licence having been revoked by him, and contrary to the prohibition of the Bishop. The learned Judge went minutely into the whole case, and concluded as follows:—"I am of opinion that the facts charged in the articles are supported by sufficient proof; and I therefore admonish Mr. Gladstone to refrain from like conduct for the future—to refrain from reading prayers, publicly preaching, and administering divine offices in the unconsecrated building called Long-acre Chapel, until he obtains a licence from the Bishop; and from performing divine offices there or elsewhere in the diocese of London and province of Canterbury. And I condemn him in the costs of this suit."—Mr. Tebbs, the proctor: With all due respect to the Court, we shall appeal against the decision.—The Dean of Arches: Very well.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER v. THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—In our last publication we noticed the fact of an application having been made to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus commanding the East India Company to pay to Sir Charles Napier the sum of 20,198 rupees, or £2000 sterling, on the ground that such sum had been illegally stopped by the Company from his stipulated pay. Lord Campbell pronounced judgment in the case on Saturday. His Lordship said, that, inasmuch as there was no legal obligation on the part of the Company to repay this money, the Court could not grant a mandamus to compel them. The application was therefore refused.

THE CLAPHAM BELL-RINGING CASE.—SOLTAU v. DE HELD.—This case, which has so frequently been before the public, was again brought under the attention of the Vice-Chancellor's Court on Thursday morning, the learned counsel having—in consequence of the defendant not having put in an answer, and also absented himself from the jurisdiction of the Court—obtained an order that the bill should be taken *pro confesso*. Sir R. Kindersley, Vice-Chancellor, made a decree to the effect that the case of the plaintiff having been fully made out, the injunction restraining the defendant, his servants, or any other person belonging to the order, from ringing the bells of the convent, should be perpetual; the defendant to pay the costs of the suit.

In the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Monday, William Benjamin White, a carpenter, residing at Marlborough Cottage, Stroud's-vale, Maiden-lane, Islington, was committed for trial on a charge preferred against him by Mr. Walter Wombwell, cabriolet proprietor, of Belmont-wharf, Maiden-lane, of having wilfully and maliciously set fire to the prosecutor's house, at about half-past one o'clock on last Sunday morning. It appeared from the evidence that the parties had had a quarrel, and that the prisoner was observed coming out of the prosecutor's hay-loft a few minutes before the fire broke out in that part of the premises.

From a Parliamentary paper just printed it appears that in the season of 1850 there were 23,163 students in the several schools and other establishments for education maintained at the public expense in the several presidencies of British India. The Council of Education proposed that the Bible should be included in the studies of the English classes, attendance on the Bible class being left optional. As the provincial schools and the Madras University were for the especial instruction of Hindoos and Mohammedans in the English language and the science of Europe, it was considered not expedient nor prudent in any way to interfere with the religious feelings and opinions of the people.

Parliamentary returns recently printed show that in the year ended the 5th of January, 1852, we imported 7,974,657 gallons of foreign wine and spirits. Of this quantity 4,784,807 gallons were retained for home consumption, 2,971,550 gallons were exported as merchandise, 286,718 gallons shipped as stores, and 71,163 gallons were delivered for the use of the navy. The total quantity remaining in warehouse under bond in the United Kingdom on the 5th of January was 8,166,788 gallons; namely, 4,235,838 gallons in London, and 3,930,950 gallons at other places. This quantity was scarcely sufficient for the average consumption of one year.

A project is on foot to complete the approaches to the Thames Tunnel on both sides of the river. This will not only materially improve the value of the property itself, but it will also largely benefit the districts in the immediate vicinity.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the actual money business doing in the Consol Market this week has not been to say extensive, owing, in some measure, to the present unusually high prices, the demand for stock, on the part of jobbers and the public, has been steady. The opening price of the Three per Cents on Monday was 100½, which was well supported on Tuesday. Business having somewhat improved on Wednesday, the quotation advanced to 100½. For the Account, the Three per Cents marked 100½ to 101 on Thursday, and the Three per Cents for money were 100½. The Three per Cents Reduced touched 100 to 100½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 102½. Bank Stock has been 22½, closing at 22½. South Sea New Annuities have been done at 99½; and Long Annuities, 6½ to 7 3-16. The unfunded debt, although we are shortly to have a reduced interest, has continued somewhat active at 75s to 80s premium. India Bonds, £1000, were 86s. to 89s., and under £1000, 90s. to 86s premium.

Money for commercial purposes has continued extremely abundant and cheap. The private bankers, as well as the bill-brokers, are extremely full of cash, and great efforts are still being made to procure good bills from the provinces, which are readily discounted at 2½ per cent. per annum.

We have again to notice an immense import of the precious metals from various quarters, £277,000 in gold and silver having arrived from Mexico, California, and South America; £160,000, chiefly in silver, from New York; £80,000 in gold from St. Petersburg; and £40,000 from Paris and Hamburg. As the exchanges are still favourable to this country—gold being 0½ per cent. dearer in London than at Paris, 0·80 per cent. dearer than in Hamburg, and 0·92 per cent. dearer than at New York, further heavy arrivals may be safely calculated upon; indeed, the West India steamer was compelled to leave 400,000 dollars behind at Tampico, owing to the bar being impassable. About 1,000,000 dollars of the silver just received have been disposed of for India—the dollars at 4s. 10½d., and the bar at 5s. per ounce. These quotations show a rise of ½d. per ounce.

The last returns exhibit an increase in the note circulation of the private and joint-stock banks of England and Wales of £109,007; yet it is still £1,510,036 below the issue allowed by the act.

On the whole, the demand for foreign bonds has been firm, and in some instances prices have improved. The amount received on account of the Venezuela debt is only £5454, whilst under 9000 dollars have come to hand for the Mexican dividends. It is tolerably well understood, however, that the 2,500,000 dollars of indemnity money will be shortly received. That the bondholders have a fair prospect of securing that amount is evident, from the Messrs. Baring having already made advances to some extent. The New Austrian Scrip has been largely dealt in, and the premium has advanced to 1½. On Thursday, Brazilian Five per Cents marked 100½; Do., Rothschild's, 100; Do., New Bonds, 100; Equador, 4½; Grenada, Deferred, 8½; Mexican Three per Cents, 24½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 104½; Sardinian Five per Cents, for the Account, 94½; Spanish New Deferred, 21½; Venezuela Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 40 to 39½; French Rentes, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99f. 50c. (exchange, 25f. 50c.); Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63½; and Dutch Four per Cents, Certificates, 95½.

We have had rather large transactions in Bank Shares, at higher figures. British North America have touched 57½; Australasian, 46; Colonial, 14½; Commercial of London, 26; London and County, 26 to 25; London Joint Stock, 18½; London and Westminster, 30 to 30½; Oriental Bank Corporation, 37½; Provincial of Ireland, 45½; and Union of Australia, 43½.

Dock shares have maintained their previous values—Commercial having been done at 90½; East and West India, 158 to 159; London, 128½; and Southampton, 28½.

Peninsular and Oriental Steamboat shares have sold at 83 to 85½; Australasian Royal Mail, 2; General Screw, 51; Ditto, New, 34½ to 35; and Royal Mail Steamer, 77½ to 77.

A smaller amount of business has been doing in the Railway Share Market than might have been anticipated. Prices, however, have slightly improved. It is asserted by some parties that the present traffic receipts are not sufficiently large to pay anything like fair dividends. It is true that they are not quite equal to those at the corresponding period in 1851, during which the Great Exhibition was open; but we have no hesitation in saying that they are of a more paying character, consequently we look for the declaration of the usual dividends at the next half-yearly meetings. The committee of the Stock Exchange have passed the following resolution:—"Those persons who have taken bonds of the Paris and Lyons Railway Company, on which 150 francs have been paid, shall pay for them at the exchange of 25f. 20c. cents, which includes all expenses." The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 7; Caledonian, 19; Chester and Holyhead, 21½; Eastern Counties, 9½; East Lancashire, 17½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 31; Great Northern Stock, 20½; Ditto, Half Stock, 6½; Ditto, B, 15½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 40½; Great Western, 91½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 82; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 72½; Ditto, West Riding Union, 7½; London and Blackwall, 8½; London and Brighton, 105; London and North-Western, 122½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 27; Ditto, Fiftihs, 15½; London and South-Western, 91½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 32½; Midland, 67½; North British, 7½; North Staffordshire, 10½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 19½ ex new; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Class A, 7½; Ditto, Class B, 5½; Shropshire Union, 38; South-Eastern, 20½; Thames Haven, 2½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 5; West Cornwall, 9½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½; Ditto, Extensions, 12½; Ditto, G.N.E. Purchase, 6½; and York and North Midland, 23½.

SHARES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Hull and Selby, Half Shares, 56½; Leeds and Bradford, 10½; Reading, Reigate, and Guildford, 25½; Royston and Hitchin, 9½; Wilts and Somerset, 102.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian (£100), 9½; Eastern Counties, (No. 2), 1½ pm.; Ditto, New Six per Cent., (£100), 13½ ex div.; Eastern Union, Scrip, 15½; Great Northern, Five per Cent., 15½; Great Western, 107½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 5½; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 148½;

Norfolk Extension, 20½; North British, 5½; and Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 13½.

FOREIGN.—Central of France, 24; Northern of France, 23½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 16 ex div.; Paris and Lyons, 11½; Paris and Strasbourg, 22½; Rouen and Havre, 12½; Sambre and Meuse, 4½; Tours and Nantes, 12½ ex div.

Mining Shares have been in very moderate request. On Thursday British Australian Gold were done at ½; Carson's Creek, 1½; Cobre Copper, 34½; Colonial Gold, 1; Mexican and South American, 5; Port Phillip, 1½; Santiago de Cuba, 10½; and West Mariposa, ½ to ¾.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market, coastwise and by land carriage, have been very moderate this week; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds has ruled very active, at advanced prices. Fine foreign wheats have mostly sold at full current prices, but low and middling qualities have commanded very little attention. There has been a fair inquiry for barley, at previous rates; but malt has sold heavily. On the whole, a fair business has been doing in oats; whilst both beans and peas, from their scarcity, have been held at very high rates. In flour we have but few transactions to notice. Floating cargoes of wheat and Indian corn have been neglected.

English.—Wheat, Rye and Kent, red, 37s to 42s; ditto, white, 39s to 40s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 41s; ditto, white, 40s to 44s; rye, 31s to 33s; grinding barley, 7s to 28s; distilling ditto, 26s to 29s; malted ditto, 28s to 33s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 5s to 58s; brown ditto, 46s to 52s; Kingston and Ware, 43s to 59s; Chevalier, 60s to 62s; Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s to 21s; potato ditto, 20s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 21s; ditto, white, 19s to 22s; tick beans, new, 25s to 28s; ditto, old, 28s to 32s; grey peas, 29s to 31s; mangel, 30s to 32s; broad beans, 33s to 35s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 29s to 31s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 28s to 32s per 56 lb. Foreign: American flour, 18s to 22s per barrel; French, 28s to 35s per sack.

The Seed Market.—Calcutta linseed is selling at from 44s to 44s 6d; and Bombay, 44s to 46s per quarter, both on the spot. All other seeds are dull, and linseed cakes are again lower. Linseed, English, sowing, 50s to 55s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 47s; Mannerrean and Odessa, 46s to 48s; hempseed, 32s to 37s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 13s per cwt. Bremen mustard-seed, 7s to 9s; white ditto, 5s 6d to 6s 6d. Tares, 3s 6d to 4s 0d per bushel. Egyptian rapeseed, new, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 17½ to 18½; ditto, foreign, £6 10s to £7 10s per ton. Rape cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 37s to 39s per cwt. English clover seed, red, 40s to 49s; white ditto, 40s to 48s; Foreign, red, 42s to 51s; white ditto, 40s to 56s per cwt. Good mid., and fine yellow Marquis, 40s to 42s per cwt. Broad.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 40s 7d; barley, 27s 5d; oats, 20s 8d; rye, 30s 6d; beans, 31s 6d; peas, 31s 0d.

The 32 Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 40s 9d; barley, 28s 0d; oats, 20s 0d; rye, 30s 5d; beans, 31s 0d; peas, 29s 6d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Tea.—The demand for most kinds of tea is less active, and in some instances, prices are a shade lower. Common sound congou may be purchased at 8d to 8½d per lb. Fine green parcels are much neglected. The total deliveries to Saturday last were 18,436,663 lb. The average business is doing in most new qualities, yet Benares has given way 6d per cwt. This is the only change in prices. Good mid., and fine yellow Marquis, 40s to 42s per cwt. Produced 36s to 39s; fine Demerara, 38s to 42s 6d; white Benares, 28s 6d to 40s; low to mid., 34s 6d to 36s; fine grainy, 36s to 38s 6d; soft brown Madras, 28s to 36s; fine yellow Marquis, 36s to 37s; mid. to good, 38s 6d to 39s 6d; white grainy, 43s 6d to 45s 6d per cwt. Foreign sugars support previous rates. The demand for refined goods is active, at from 4s to 5½s per cwt. The total clearances to the 5th instant were 2,657,263 cwt., against 2,141,014 ditto in 1851.

Coffee.—Good ordinary native Ceylon is quoted at 44s 6d per cwt. Most plantation kinds support last week's currency. Mocha firm, and 1000 bales have sold at from 7s 6d to 8s 2s per cwt.

Rice.—Only a limited business is doing in this article. In prices, however, we have no change to notice.

Provisions.—Irish butter is somewhat easier to purchase. Carlow and Clonmel, 74s; Cork, 74s; and Limerick, 68s to 70s, landed. The finest Friesland is selling at 72s per cwt. English dairy, and 2s lower. Fine weekly Dorset, 70s to 78s; middling, 60s to 70s; Devon, 60s to 72s per cwt; fresh, 7s to 10s per dozen lb. Bacon is in good request, at 2s to 3s per cwt more money. Waterford sizeable, 51s to 56s; Limerick, 52s to 54s per cwt. Beef and pork very firm. Most other kinds of provisions support late rates.

Tallow.—The demand is decidedly inactive, yet prices are a shade higher than last week. P. Y. on the spot is selling at 37s 3d; and for delivery, during the last three months, 36s 3d per cwt. Town tallow, 36s 9d to 36s per cwt, net cash; rough fat, 2s 0½d per 8 lb.

Hides.—Southern qualities have advanced 1½, or to 43s to 43s 6d per ton. In the value of other kinds, we have no change to notice.

Indigo.—Our market is very firm, as follows:—Flores, 5s 3d to 5s 5d; Sobras, 4s 6d to 5s; good to fine Cortes, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; middling, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; and low ordinary, 2s 8d to 3s 6d per lb.

Spirits.—Leeward Island rum is steady, at 1s 5d to 1s 6d; and East India, 1s 4d to 1s 4½d per gallon proof. Jamaica and Demerara firm, and quite as dear as last week. A good business is doing in brandy, the value of which has an upward tendency. Geneva duty, at from 1s 8d to 1s 9d per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 5s to 5s, in a few instances, £4 4s; clover, £3 10s to £4 15s; and straw, £1 3s to £1 8s per load. Trade very dull, owing to the abundance of green food.

Coals.—Holywell, 14s 6d; Redheugh Main, 11s 6d; Gosforth, 14s; Walker, 13s 3d; Eden Main, 15s; Braddell, 15s 6d; Hilton, 16s; Haswell, 16s; Lambton, 15s 6d; South Kellie, 15s per ton.

Hops.—In some of the plantations fire is somewhat on the increase, yet our general accounts are tolerably favourable. The demand is steady, and prices are well supported.

Wool.—The public sales have been brought to a close. Privately, holders of all kinds of wool are very firm, and refuse to sell, except at fully the late improvement in the quotations.

Potatoes.—Selected samples of old potatoes are very scarce, and worth 11s 6d per ton; but all other kinds command very little attention.

Smithfield.—The general demand has ruled exceedingly heavy this week, and prices have given way from 2d to 4d per 8 lb.

Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 8d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; lamb, 4s to 5s; veal, 2s 10d to 4d; pork, 2s 6d to 3s 8d per 8 lb, to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—A very dull inquiry has been experienced, at depressed currencies:

Beef, from 2s 2d to 3s 2d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; lamb, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; veal, 2s 10d to 3s 10d; pork, 2s 4d to 3s 6d per 8 lb, by the carcase.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

D F LUGKIE, Fenchurch-street, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

J BLAKE, Attleborough, Norfolk, innkeeper. J WEBB, Ragby, Warwick, brasser. T JENKINS, Tredegar, Monmouthshire, innkeeper. J MARSDEN, Oxford-street, Manchester, laceman.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W BRISTON, Perth, carver and glazier. D WYLIE, Kilwinning, clothier. B RANKIN and Co, Glasgow, stationers. W BROWN and Co, Glasgow, wigmakers.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

WALK-OFFICE, JUNE 8.

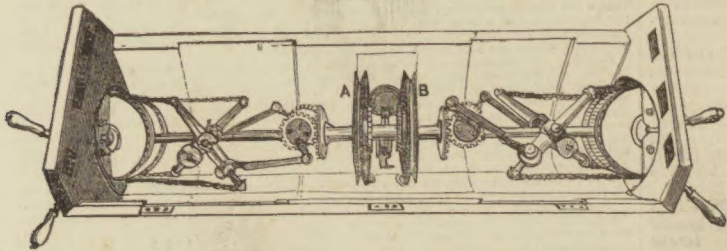
Light Dragoons: Lieutenant W D B. to be Captain, vice Sartoris; Cornet the Hon V T W F. to be Lieutenant, vice Bushe.

9th Foot: Major B V L. to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Dunsmuir; Capt C L Elmshirst to be Major, vice L. to be Captain, vice Elmshirst; Ensign J L Thursty to be Lieutenant, vice Percy. 22d: Ensign W M'Bean to be Lieut, vice Graham; Ensign W Macpherson to be Ensign, vice M'Bean. 38th: Lieut F A Quartley to be Lieutenant, vice Stratton. 38th: Lieut J Stratton to be Lieutenant, vice Stratton. 42d: Lieut A Pitcairn to be Captain, vice Drummond. 50th: Captain W Bellingham to be Captain, vice Anderson. 6

medium, or fulcrum—a point which Mr. Graham states to have been hitherto neglected in all attempts of this class. Again, by turning the handles attached to the ends of the apparatus, the operator can move the fins in any direction, so as to ascend or descend, move onward or backward, without the loss of either gas or ballast.

Mr. Graham states that at a certain altitude there are no currents of air to contend with; and that a balloon propelled in this calm atmosphere, with such a power, could travel at a greatly accelerated speed. No springs are required to set the power in motion, as the aeronaut works the whole with treadles.

The accompanying Diagram shows the interior of the case attached to the hoop of the balloon, in which is contained the machinery that works the fins. A and B are the wheels by which the apparatus is set in motion; a rope passing over them gives to each a separate action; and the ends of the rope being again passed through two holes immediately under the wheels, and fastened to a treadle at the bottom of the car, a different motion is thus given to the machinery at each side of the wheels, and a movement communicated to the fins similar to the treading of a horse. By means of the handles at the outer sides, the apparatus contained in the case can be turned round



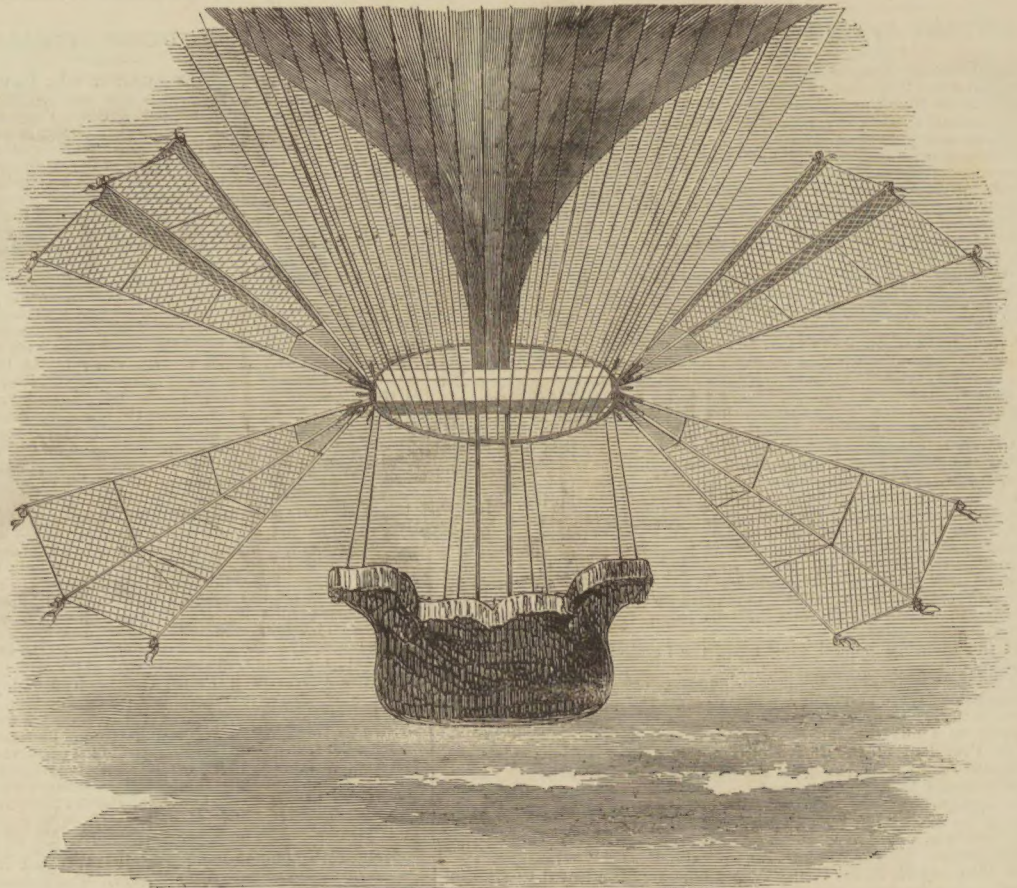
at pleasure, and the position of the fins altered, thus enabling the operator to steer the balloon in any direction required. The machinery is worked standing. Mr. Graham has secured his invention by registration.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP.

THE accompanying Engraving completes our illustration of the refitting of this magnificent steam-ship. (See the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for April 3.)

As regards passenger accommodation, the *Great Britain* is unrivalled. The main deck, with the exception of the space necessarily left for the machinery, is devoted entirely to state-rooms—sixty-four of these in the after-part are fitted up with every care and comfort. Ladies' boudoirs are arranged on either side forward. The extreme stern is occupied by a lounging-room, from which two staircases ascend to the after-part of the main deck, the chief staircases being at the other end, close to the door of the saloon; by which means four distinct entrances are provided. Beyond a succession of state-rooms is the fore saloon. Above is the dining saloon, 50 feet by 18. In front are the capstan and stairs leading to the lower deck, where the ice-houses are arranged.

The grand saloon, 75 feet long, is on the after-part of the main deck, over the state



BALLOON FITTED WITH MR. GRAHAM'S STEERING APPARATUS.



GRAND SALOON OF THE "GREAT BRITAIN" STEAM-SHIP, REFITTED.

rooms, and is tastefully decorated with paintings on glass of the armorial shields of all nations. Two ranges of tables run the whole length. Opposite the door is the pantry; and at the further end is a music-room, with an ornamental skylight, in which the deck binnacle is placed. On

either side are the Captain's and chief officers' state-rooms. Behind is the smoking-room, and still further aft the wheel-house.

We have already noticed the quick passage of the *Great Britain* since her refitment.

PLOUGHING BY STEAM.

(To the Editor.)

As you have already published (p. 286, vol. XVI) a notice of the Steam Plough of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, it may be interesting to your readers to be informed of the progress which has been made in the adaptation of such a novel and difficult application of steam power. Having had the opportunity of examining the working of the Steam Plough at Grimsthorpe, I am enabled, with his Lordship's permission, to lay the result of my observations before your readers. In the early trials a portable steam-engine was applied in the centre of the field, and its motion conveyed to a capstan fixed in the ground, on which a rope was coiled. To each end of this rope ploughs were attached, which were drawn alternately towards the engine by steam power, and from the engine towards the hedge by horses. To dispense entirely with the horses, two capstans were next employed, one at each end of the field, and the ropes were endless, so that the ploughs were moved in both directions by steam power.

In the present improved arrangement two engines are employed, one at each end of the field, as represented in the Sketch, the capstans being attached to the engines. The ploughs are made double-ended, and are drawn alternately by each engine along the field, so that, whilst the rope is being wound upon the capstan of one engine, it is being unwound off the capstan of the other, and *vice versa*. Each engine, as it is alternately idle, is moved along a temporary tramway, formed of planks laid along the side of the hedge. To prevent the rope dragging in the furrow, six small wooden frames are dropped into the furrow, and provided with rollers over which the rope runs. Two ploughs are arranged together, each turning a furrow of nine inches. With a field 180 yards long between the engines, the ploughing of each furrow 18 inches wide occupies 2½ minutes, the ploughs moving at rather less than 2½ miles per hour. Allowing for the time lost in shifting the plough, this gives 4 acres per day at the present slow speed, which I see no difficulty in increasing to 4 miles per hour, when the men, who are only agricultural labourers, shall have acquired greater dexterity in managing the engines and ploughs.

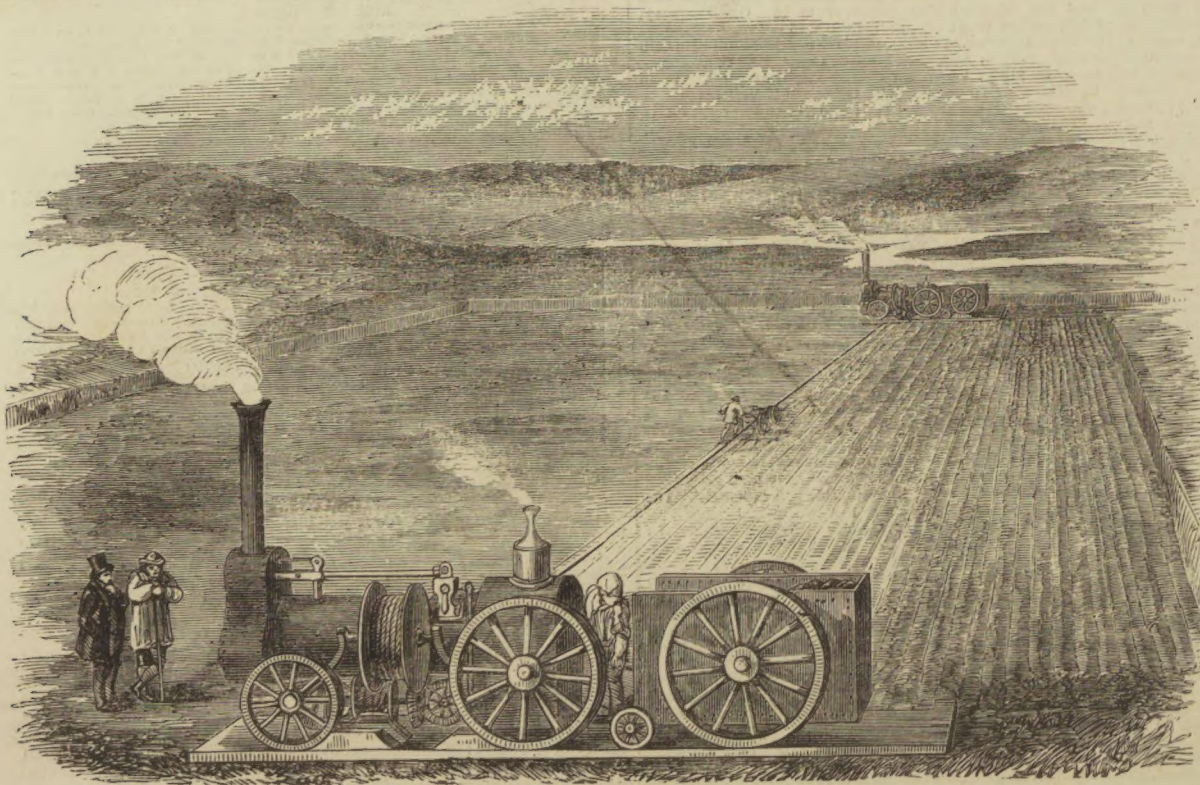
To produce this result there are required two men to drive engines, four to shift ploughs and engines, one to hold plough, and three boys at trucks, and 7½ cwt. of coke. Taking the wages of men and boys at 12s. per day, and the coke at 8s., or total 20s., the cost per acre will be 5s., which is about one-half the cost of ploughing by horse-power, with the advantage of doing it in half the time. In estimating, however, the pecuniary advantages of steam-ploughing, it must be viewed in connexion with a general system of farm machinery.

To such of your readers as desire to judge for themselves of the value of this invention, I recommend a visit to Grimsthorpe, where Mr. Scott, who has charge of the Steam Plough, informs me it may be seen at work on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in each week. The farm can boast of a stud of four beautiful portable engines, constructed by Mr. Gooch, of Swindon; two of which are at work, either for Lord Willoughby's own use or that of his tenants, thrashing, grinding, sawing timber and stone, making gutters and fences for the cottages, &c. The nearest stations to Grimsthorpe are Spalding, Peterborough, and Stamford.

In conclusion, I may express my conviction that all those preliminary difficulties, which, from the expense attending their removal, deter most persons from experiments of this class, have been overcome, and that the Steam Plough is now a "great fact," which may be taken up with advantage by our agricultural engineers, who have in this case no patent right to pay for. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

W. KELD WHITEHEAD, C.E.

Cornhill, June 4, 1852.



LORD WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY'S STEAM PLOUGH, AT GRIMSTHORPE.